POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT,

FOR

THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1[illegible]

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

MADRAS GOVERNMENT

IN THE

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,

FOR

THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1884.

Printed by Authority.

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY E. KEYS, AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1884.

A.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

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FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1884.

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B.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

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Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	1884.	
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Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	1884.	
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Tanjore Pensions.—Declining to raise to Rs. 35 the pension of Rs. 17-8-0 enjoyed by Kamakshi Bhai of Mangala Vilas.	15th Aug., No. 542.	
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Carnatic Stipendiaries.—Recording letter from the Government Agent, Chepâk, reporting on the complaint made by Ammat-ul-latif Saiyid-un-Nissa Begam against her father Haji Hafiz Khurshid Ahmed Sáhib.	15th Aug., No. 545.	
Petition.—Transferring to the Collector of Coimbatore for disposal — from Ghulam Qadir praying for relief.	19th Aug., No. 552.	
——— Declining to grant the prayer of Mohudin Bi, Vellore, for an allowance.	19th Aug., No. 553.	
———Informing Rahim Bi, Madras, that she will receive relief from the langarkhana on a vacancy occurring there, but that her request for the continuance of a portion of her father's stipend is inadmissible.	19th Aug., No. 554.	
Rahut-un-Nissa Begam.—Declining to interfere in the matter of certain complaints made against — by some of her relatives.	20th Aug., No. 555.	
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Nepaulese State Prisoners.—Forwarding to the Resident in Nepaul a cover addressed by General Bamber Bickram Bahadur Rana, one of the Nepaulese Sirdars, residing in Ootacamund, to the Honorable Sir Ranoodeep Sing Rana Bahadur at Katmandu, with a copy of the covering letter from the Collector of Nílgiris.	21st Aug., No. 557.	
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Petition.—Rejecting under paragraph 2 — from Fatima Begam Sahiba, praying for the continuance of the compassionate allowance of Rs. 12-8-0 granted to her for the education of her children.	23rd Aug., No. 560.	
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Memorials.—Communicating to Fat Ali Mirza Khan, a Member of the Masulipatam Nawab's Family, substance of letter from the Government of India declining to entertain his second memorial to be recognised as the head of his father's branch of the family, &c.	25th Aug., No. 564.	

Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	1884.	
Kandyan Pensioners.—Directing the Government Agent, Tanjore, to cause to be delivered to D. Ramaswami Raju reply of the Ceylon Government to his petition praying that his son may be educated at the expense of that Government.	25th Aug., No. 567.	
Memorials.—Informing Saiyid Muhammad and Mir Raza Husain, Vellore, praying for pension, that their memorial should in the first instance be addressed to the Government of India, and that each page of the memorial to the Secretary of State should be authenticated; and drawing their attention to the impropriety of the language in parts of their memorial.	26th Aug., No. 571.	
Carnatic Stipends.—Sanctioning a stipend of Rs. 4-10-0 to the two daughters of the late Mehr Bano, a Carnatic Stipendiary.	26th Aug., No. 572.	
Kandyan Pensioners.—Declining to move in the matter of the transfer of a portion of Bangaru Subbammab's pension to her brother-in-law, no reference regarding the same having been made by the Ceylon Government.	26th Aug., No. 573.	
Mysore Pensions.—Communicating to the Political Officer, Vellore, letter from the Government of India sanctioning this Government's recommendation that Tainab Sahiba's allowances should have effect from 12th August 1872, and informing Mr. Fawcett with reference to his letter that Sainab Sahiba simply commended her son to the Political Officer's favor in her petition.	26th Aug., No. 574.	
Petition.—Informing Periaswami Aiyar of Pudukóta that the orders already communicated to him are final, and that he should obtain the extracts he has applied for from the Pudukóta authorities.	26th Aug., No. 575.	
Muhammad Munir-ud-din.—Permitting the Political Agent, Chepâk, to grant a certificate of — pedigree.	26th Aug., No. 576.	
Ordnance Artificer Mr. Arklie.—Recording endorsement of the Military Department transferring letter from the Inspector-General of Ordnance reporting on the validity of the reasons given by — as to why he did not take discharge from the Ordnance Artificer Corps before the 1st November 1873.	26th Aug., No. 578.	
Sandur.—Furnishing to Sudara Bai Rani Sahiba of — copy of G.O., No. 179 of 1879, but declining to grant her copies of previous orders.	26th Aug., No. 579.	
Petition.—Declining to continue to Mohab Ali Khan's adopted son the pension granted to his father.	26th Aug., No. 580.	
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Palkonda.—Loan to ex-Zemindar.	27th Aug., No. 584.	
Consuls.—Directing publication in the Gazette of the notification recognising the appointment of Mr. G. D. Coleman as Vice-Consul for Spain at Madras.	28th Aug., No. 586.	
Rahimtulla Sáhib.—Recording letter from the Collector of Nellore stating that — was released from custody and that he returned to Nellore.	29th Aug., No. 589.	

Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
Rahat-un-Nissa Begam.—Recording letter from the Government Agent, Chepâk, stating that Aziz-ud-dowla's son has brought a message from his father to the effect that he despatched a telegram to Government because he had heard that his name was attached to a mahazarnama against —.	1884. 29th Aug., No. 590.	
Cantonments.—Recording Proceedings of the Military Department communicating correspondence from the Government of India relative to the extension of local Self-Government in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.	29th Aug., No. 591.	
Mr. E. W. Laseron.—Recording letter from the Resident in Mysore informing that — of the Mysore Revenue Survey has decided on accepting the offer of employment made to him by the Government of the Straits Settlements.	29th Aug., No. 592.	
Petition.—Forwarding to the Collector of Tanjore for delivery to Kandyan Pensioner Dharma Rajah of Tanjore reply of the Ceylon Government to his petition applying for an allowance to enable him to erect tombs over the graves of his parents.	29th Aug., No. 593.	
——— Forwarding to the Collector of Tanjore for delivery to K. Simhala Rajah of Tanjore reply of the Ceylon Government to his petition praying for Rs. 500 said to be due to the first Queen of Kandy for the settlement in marriage of her family.	29th Aug., No. 594.	
Travancore.—French distinction on the Rajah.	29th Aug., No. 595.	
Idgáh Mosque.—Granting as a special case Rs. 10 per mensem on account of the necessary establishment at the — to aid the priest.	29th Aug., No. 596.	
Residency Surgeon, Travancore.—Passing orders on letter from the Resident in Travancore and Cochin regarding the unexpired portion of privilege leave granted to Surgeon H. P. E. White.	29th Aug., No. 597.	
Carnatic Stipendiaries.—Granting Ghulam Bagar Ali and Ghulam Muhammad Husain Ali Khan Bahadur, Members of the Carnatic Family, certificates of pedigree.	29th Aug., No. 598.	
Carnatic Stipends.—Communicating to the Accountant-General letter from the Government Agent, Chepâk, requesting to rectify an error in G.O., No. 414, dated 25th June 1884, sanctioning compassionate allowances to certain widows.	29th Aug., No. 599.	

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT,

FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1884.

Read—the following paper :—

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Foreign department (Political), dated Simla, 10th June 1884, No. 2124-I.

Read—

The under-mentioned extract from a letter, No. 7 S.E., dated the 25th April 1884, addressed by the Government of India in the Military department, to the Adjutant-General in India, with reference to certain proposed corrections in the Bengal Army Regulations :—

"The Government of India * * * consider that section 3, paragraph 2, clause 1, should be altered as follows :—

"' Guards of honor will be furnished for Native Princes entitled to that compliment. As a general rule, they will be of the strength of 50 rank and file, but larger guards may be supplied at the discretion of the Officer Commanding the station, in communication with the Political officers concerned.' "

Order—

Ordered that the above be communicated to Local Governments * and Administrations, for information and guidance.

* Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, Central Provinces, Assam, Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Central India, Rajputana, Nipal, Biluchistan, Officer on special duty, Kashmir.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. LEE-WARNER,
Junior Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

To the Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George.

Order—dated 4th August 1884, No. 516, Political.

Communicated to the Military department.

(True Extract.)

H. TREMENHEERE,
Ag. Asst. Secy. to Govt.

To the Military department.
,, Resident in Travancore and Cochin.
,, Political Agent for Pudukóta.
,, ,, ,, for Banganapalle.
,, ,, ,, for Sandur.
,, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.
,, Government Agent, Chepâk.

Govt. of {1884} Madras.

POLITICAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 4th August 1884, No. 516.

AUGUST.

Native Princes.

Communicating to the Military department extract from the proceedings of the Government of India regarding certain alterations in the Bengal Army Regulations about guards of honor for —.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

LETTER—from

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF
FORT ST. GEORGE,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SIR,

I am directed to request the sanction of the Government of India to an alteration in the nature of the Chepâk Agency appointment. In 1829, the offices of Government Agent and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends were amalgamated, the pay being fixed at Rs. 525 per mensem, consolidated.

2. The appointment of Government Agent should, in the opinion of this Government, be filled by an officer well acquainted with Persian and Hindustani, and it is considered that he should not be of lower rank than a field officer; no officer of that rank, however, will accept the appointment as at present constituted, since this would entail forfeiture of his staff corps allowance, unless he should happen to hold some permanent military appointment at the Presidency town.

3. The present incumbent, Lieutenant-Colonel Baynes, has held such a military appointment for six years and consequently has continued in charge of the Agency since the year 1878. He now desires to resign, and this Government are prepared to accept his resignation so soon as a successor can be found. No civilian, however, with the necessary qualifications is available; there is no captain or field officer to whom the pay would be acceptable; and this Government do not consider it advisable to confer the appointment on a subaltern.

4. If the pay of the office was not consolidated, there would be no difficulty in obtaining the service of a thoroughly qualified officer of experience, and I am accordingly to request that, with the permission of the Governor-General in Council, the necessary change in the nature of the appointment may be sanctioned.

5. An answer by telegraph will greatly oblige His Excellency in Council. It will be noticed that the suggested change is merely nominal, the pay of the appointment and its duties and the entry in the Imperial (Political) accounts, remaining unaltered.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

OOTACAMUND,
6th August 1884.

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

1884.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From the Government of
Fort St. George.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

Letter, 6th August 1884, No. 521.

AUGUST.

Chepak Agency appointment.

Requesting sanction to an alteration in the nature of the —.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

From H. H. SHEPHARD, Esq., Government Pleader, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Political Department, dated Madras, 1st February 1884, No. 33.

Dated 2nd March 1883, No. 180, Micellaneous.

With reference to the Proceedings of Government, noted in the margin, I have the honor to say that the Appeal against Order No. 32 of 1883, was heard on 31st January 1884, and that the Judgment has been reserved.

2. I will obtain and forward, as soon as possible, copies of Order and Judgment as soon as the Judgment is delivered.

From H. H. SHEPHARD, Esq., Government Pleader, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Political Department, dated Madras, 23rd April 1884, No. 170.

Rajah Sri Sarabhoji Sahib Avergal—*Appellant.*

*vs.

H. H. M. Kamakshi Amba Sahiba and eleven others—*Respondents.*

In continuation of my letter No. 33, dated 1st February 1884, I have the honor to state, that the appeal against Order No. 32* of 1883 has been dismissed with costs.

2. I will obtain and forward, as soon as possible, copies of Order and Judgment.

ENCLOSURE NO. 1.

In the District Court of South Tanjore, the 29th day of January 1883.

PRESENT: G. A. PARKER, Esq., District Judge.

Civil Petition No. 367 of 1881.

Rajestri Sarfoji Rajah Saheb Avergal.—*Petitioner.*

Counter Petitioners.

1. H. H. M. Kamakshiamba Bayi Saheb Avergal.
2. ,, ,, ,, Syamba ,, ,,
3. ,, ,, ,, Oomamba ,, ,,
4. ,, ,, ,, Jayantiamba ,, ,,
5. ,, ,, ,, Dipamba ,, ,,
6. ,, ,, ,, Ramakumaramba ,, ,,
7. ,, ,, ,, Apuramba ,, ,,
8. ,, ,, ,, Yesmantiamba ,, ,,
9. ,, ,, ,, Anasamba ,, ,,
10. ,, ,, ,, Gamamba ,, ,,
11. ,, ,, ,, Chimamba ,, ,,
12. ,, ,, ,, Srivean Saubhagiavati Chiranjivi Vijayamohana Mukta Benji Ammani Raji Saheb Avergal, Princess of Tanjore.

Application for a certificate under Act 27 of 1860 in respect to the outstandings to the extent of Rs. 7,500 due to the estate of Her Highness M. Jayantiamba Bayi Saheb Avergal, deceased, one of the Petitioner's adoptive mothers.

This application coming on for hearing upon perusing the petition and hearing the arguments of N. Subramanier Iyar and Seshia, Vakils for petitioner, of R. Kristnasami Iyar, Vakil for the 1 to 11 Counter-Petitioners, and of Mr. Shephard, Counsel, and Pattabhiramaiyar, Vakil for the 12th Counter Petitioner, the Court made the following

ORDER.

1. The Petitioner claims to be the adopted son of the late Raja of Tanjore, who died on 29th October 1855 and in that capacity to be the heir entitled to collect the debts due to the estate of her late Highness M. Jayantiamba Bayi Saheba, one of the Raja's widows lately deceased. The application is opposed by Her Highness the Princess of Tanjore, the only daughter of the late Raja, who denies Petitioner's adoption, and claims in M. P. $\frac{41}{1883}$ to be entitled to collect these outstandings on her own account.

2. The surviving widows of the late Raja assent to Petitioner's claim, and it was contended that as they do not object, it is not open to the Princess to do so. It is further urged that the deceased lady recognized Petitioner as the adopted son of the late Raja. This may be so, that the Princess is not bound by the acts of her step-mothers, and in the event of their refusing or abstaining to act, she would be the next of kin entitled to collect the outstandings due to the deceased lady's estate in the event of their being no son either natural or adopted.

3. The adoption is alleged to have been made on 1st July 1863 by the senior Rani (H.H. M. Kamakshiamba Bayi Saheba) and some of the junior Ranis, and in the presence of H.H. Ayusahiba, the mother of the late Raja, with the permission of the late Rajah or else by his wish expressed during his life even if no express authority was given. It was at first admitted by Petitioner's Vakil that he was not in a position to prove express authority, but he contended that none such was needed, as under the Mahratta law which governed the succession in the Tanjore Royal family, a senior widow was entitled to adopt, without the sanction of the kindred in a separated family when she herself and junior co-widows were then heirs. In support of this contention, the ruling of the Bombay Full Bench at VI Bombay 498 was quoted.

4. The points for decision therefore are :—

I. Whether the late Raja gave permission to make an adoption.
II. Whether, if not, an adoption made by H. H. M. Kamakshi Bayi Saheb would be valid, the family being governed by the Mahratta custom.
III. Whether there has been any valid taking of Petitioner in adoption.

5. The first witness called for Petitioner was his natural father and the sister's son of the late Raja. He deposed that on two occasions the Raja had expressed to him his (the Raja's) wish to adopt Petitioner, that after the Raja's death Petitioner, by the request of the Ranis, was made to perform his funeral ceremonies, that the adoption was delayed afterwards on account of the obstruction offered by the Durbar Officials and by the law suits filed in the Supreme Court by the senior widow, that on 4th July 1860, Kamakshi Bayi and 11 other widows executed to him an agreement promising to make the adoption after the result of the suit, that this agreement was executed in anticipation of the approaching decease of Arunamba Bayi Saheb whose funeral Petitioner also performed; and that the adoption was finally made on July 1st, 1863. It may be noted with reference to this evidence that the decision of the Privy Council adverse to the senior widow had been given in July 1859, but Mr. Norton was still in England endeavouring to procure terms for the family as an act of grace on the part of the State.

6. Other witnesses were called to prove some documents and that Petitioner had performed the funeral and annual ceremonies of the Raja and of those widows who had died since 1855. The most important witness for Petitioner was however the senior Rani, whose evidence was taken at the palace, the lady herself being behind the purdah curtain according to custom. Her Highness declared that her late husband had spoken to her about adopting Petitioner, and that she had full authority from him to do so on his death-bed. Against this, evidence was brought to shew that the Raja had never expressed any wish to adopt, but had on the contrary married 17 wives in 1852 with the hope of getting a son, that he had several children by his concubines, and therefore might reasonably hope to beget one, that he did not anticipate death, and witnesses were also called to prove that the Raja was not on good terms with Kamakshi Bayi, and was not in the habit of visiting her for some time before his death.

7. It is proved that the Raja died very suddenly after about only 3 or 4 hours illness. His illness does not appear to have caused any uneasiness either to himself or those about him. In fact, no alarm seems to have been felt or danger anticipated, and death took place so

suddenly that life was extinct before the Resident and Durbar Surgeon could reach the Palace.

8. The political events which followed are now matters of history. The Raj was declared extinct, and the State annexed by the East India Company, together with all the private property of the late Raja. And on the 18th November 1856, the senior Rani, Kamakshi Bayi Saheb, filed a bill in equity in the Supreme Court at Madras, praying for the recovery of the private estate on the ground that her late husband was not a member of an undivided family, and that as he had left no male issue or any son by adoption, or any brother him surviving, she as senior widow, was entitled to inherit the estate (*vide* Exhibit V).

9. Now when it is remembered that this was not a case of obscure individuals, but of a reigning family, that the question of succession to a throne was involved, and that if the late Raja had left a son either natural or adopted, this family might have been saved from the loss of their Sovereign State and dignity, it is simply inconceivable that the senior Rani would have gone into Court a year after the Raja's death as a private individual, without making an effort to obtain from Government sanction to carry out an adoption which had been the earnest desire of her late husband. As a matter of fact as the records in this case abundantly shew, the history of the Tanjore Royal family, for the last 27 years, has been simply a record of one long struggle and constant intrigue to get back the Raj for some members of the family. It is impossible therefore to believe that if the Raja had really given authority to make this adoption, it would not have been done at once and loudly proclaimed.

10. It is moreover clear from Exhibits XVII and XVIII, which are certified copies of the letters written by the then Resident (Mr. Forbes) to Government and to Mr. Norton, Counsel, for some of the Ranis (1) that the Ranis never even mentioned the subject of making an adoption of Petitioner to the Resident after the Raja's death, and that though they requested an interview, they only asked that consideration and respect should be paid to themselves; and (2) that on 20th September 1856, Kamakshi Bayi was reported to have denied that any adoption of petitioner had taken place though seven of the Ranis asserted that it had.

11. That an adoption in some form was gone through on 1st July 1863 is not disputed, the petitioner being then nominally taken in adoption by Kamatchi Bayi and a few of other Ranis, but with the loudly expressed protests of the remaining Ranis, as well as from the Princess of Tanjore and her husband (*vide* VII, VIII, IX) which last however is not admitted. It now remains to consider whether such taking is valid and binding upon the whole family.

12. It is conceded that were the family governed by the ordinary rule of Hindu Law, such adoption would not be valid, but it is argued that this is a Mahratta family, governed by the Majukka, and that the special custom of the Mahrattas referred to in VI Bombay 498 is valid amongst them. Against this it is urged that the Majukka is posterior in date to the settlement of the Tanjore Royal family in this province.

13. When special custom is pleaded in deviation from the ordinary law, it is necessary to show that that such custom is clear, certain, ancient and invariable (*vide* Mayne's Hindu Law 47). No evidence to prove a custom of such character has been brought on this occasion. And it may be noted that the Tanjore Royal family themselves do not appear to have known of the existence of such a custom, for in the previous litigation (and also even now) H. H. Kamatchi Bayi has rested the validity of the adoption upon the alleged permission given by the late Rajah (*vide* III M. H. C. R. 424-426, also G. and XIII.) There is nothing to show the existence of any such custom previously in this family, and if the ordinary Hindu rule may generally be presumed to obtain in the Tanjore Province, it might certainly be presumed to apply to the family which had reigned there between two and three centuries, in the absence of evidence to the contrary. This adoption has never been recognized by Government or by several of the members of the family, and it is only one alleged for the first time after an expiration of 20 years that it can claim to be valid by a special Mahratta custom, instead of by ordinary Hindu Law. It may be true enough that in India there is no *lex loci*, but every one is governed by the law of his personal status. It will however be presumed that such law (especially in the case of a reigning family) will correspond with the ordinary law, unless the contrary be clearly made out.

14. The documents which have been filed in this case are full of interest, but the sequence of events shown in the narrative which they relate seem to me to point clearly to the fact that this alleged adoption was never made by Kamatchi Bayi Saheb for the particular religious purpose for which a Hindu widow would ordinarily make an adoption, viz., for the salvation of the husband's soul, but was simply and solely one pretext amongst many on which to found a claim for the restoration of the defunct Raj, and that like other pretexts it was taken up and dropped again as the chances of the moment seemed to render desirable. It seems clearly proved that the petitioner performed the funeral ceremonies of the Rajah

not as a son, but as the deputy of the widows. The first mention we find of an alleged adoption is in Mr. Forbes' letter to Government (Exhibit XVII, dated 18th February 1856) in which he denies that he ever authorized one, and states his belief that none had taken place. The execution of Exhibit A in 1860, and the event of 1st July 1863 shew clearly that Mr. Forbes was right, and from Exhibit XVIII, dated 20th September 1856, it is clear that Kamatchi Bayi, so far from then wishing to make an adoption under the authority of her husband, would not have it on any terms, but was intent on getting what she could for herself. Her plaint (Exhibit V) was filed 18th November 1856, and her claim was finally dismissed by the Privy Council in July 1859. Thus discomfited, the question of adoption was taken up again in July 1860 (*vide* A, B, C, D, E) but the proposal remained in abeyance during Mr. Norton's negotiations with Government for the restoration of the private estate. This was given back to the family as an act of grace (G.O., of 21st August 1862, No. 336) and the assent of the two other widows having been obtained in April 1863 (*vide* J.K.,) the adoption was made on 1st July 1863, the Government Agent refusing to be present, and the Princess and the remaining Ranis protesting against it. Kamatchi Bayi endeavoured to hand over the property to petitioner in January 1864 (*vide* Exhibit P) but the quarrels among the ladies eventually led to the suit (O.S. $\frac{16}{1866}$) under which the property is now managed by the Collector as Receiver under this Court. This case is reported in Volume III M.H.C.R. pages 424-455. The result of it was to throw discredit upon the alleged adoption which was pronounced to be of very doubtful validity, though for the purposes of that suit it was not necessary judicially to determine the question. That judgment was delivered on 14th February 1868, and was apparently at that time accepted by Kamatchi Bayi as final, for, the very next year (in May and August 1869) we find her executing agreements (I and II) to the Princess and her husband in which the alleged adoption is completely ignored, and the Princess is expressly stated to be the sole child of the late Rajah.

Exhibit I says in so many words that there is no adopted son. Not content with that in July 1870 Kamatchi Bayi memorialized the Madras Government for the restoration of the Raj to the Princess, whom she stated to have full claim to her late father's Raj, thus again ignoring the alleged adopted son (*vide* Exhibit XV.) This being refused, a similar memorial (Exhibit XVI) was sent to the Secretary of State in December 1870) for submission to Her Majesty in which Her Highness Kamatchi Bayi prayed that she might be recognized as Queen Dowager, or that the Raj might be vested either in the Princess or in Sukkaram Saheb. Not a word was said in this about Petitioner, who, if adopted, would have been the undisputed heir to the extinct Raj, and the only reference made by the lady to the former litigation is that she says she has been misled to have recourse to law courts as if she were a private individual by some of her agents, men of no ability or experience (IV B Mr. J. B. Norton would hardly feel complimented by his client's description.) This memorial also failed, and that we find that the alleged adopted son is again for the third time brought on the tale is by a letter, dated 30th December 1876 (Exhibit D) to the Receiver, Mr. Thomas, in which Kamatchi Bayi and the other ladies request that certain allowances should be made to him as their adopted son, out of the income of the estate. This was shortly afterwards repudiated by Her Highness Kamashizemba Bayi Saheb, who addressed to this Court to the effect that Mr. Thomas had colluded with the co-widows in order to pass off Petitioner as the adopted son of her late husband, whereas in truth he was not so. After these many variations, the widows are just now at this moment all agreed in supporting the claim of the Petitioner as the adopted son of the late Rajah.

15. The conduct of the Petitioner appears to me to show consciousness of the weakness of his own case. It is now nearly twenty years since the alleged adoption was made, and it is nearly fifteen years since the High Court expressed an opinion that its validity was very problematical (III M.H.C.R., 445.) During all these years, Petitioner has brought no suit to establish his status as adopted son, and as ultimate reversioner (after the Princess) to a large estate. This important question is now raised in a most inconvenient form on a mere Miscellaneous Petition, and Petitioner who has hardly left Tanjore for years has chosen to go off to Madras about three weeks before the trial, and sends a medical certificate from there that he is unable to travel though summoned as a witness.

16. My finding is that there has been no valid permission to adopt, and no valid taking in adoption, and therefore I must dismiss petitioner's application to collect the debts due to the deceased Rani. I think it is not unfair to order that each party shall bear his (or her) own costs in this enquiry.

The petitioner, though he has failed to establish a legal claim, has had some excuse to regard himself as the heir of the deceased lady, who indeed would probably have acknowledged him. His position is a most unfortunate one. Taken while yet a boy from his natural family, he has never gained a really solid footing in the family to which he was taken ; alternately acknowledged and disowned by the ladies who profess to have adopted him ; at one time treated as the legitimate claimant to a throne and a princely fortune and

taught to indulge in hopes utterly vain, and at another, discarded as if he were not in existence at all. Such has been the unhappy experience of life for this unfortunate gentleman. My order will therefore be that Petitioner's application do stand dismissed, but without costs. In the counter petition a notice will be issued to the widows of the late Raja that the certificate will be granted to the Princess should they fail to apply for it on their own account.

MEMO OF COSTS.

Petitioner's Costs.

			Rs. a. p.
Value of Stamp Paper ...			3 8 0
Process batta and witness batta			42 5 0
Vakil's fee ...			75 0 0
			120 13 0
1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10 and 11 Counter Petitioner's Costs.			
		Rs. a. p.	
Value of Stamp Paper ...		1 0 0	1 0 0
2nd Counter Petitioner's Costs.			
Value of Stamp ...		1 0 0	1 0 0
8th Counter Petitioner's Costs.			
Value of Stamp ...		1 0 0	1 0 0
12th Counter Petitioner's Costs.			
Value of Stamp ...		2 8 0	
Process batta and witness batta		11 11 0	
Vakil's fee ...		75 0 0	
			89 3 0

(Signed) G. A. PARKER.
District Judge.

29th January 1883. (True Copy).

(Signed) M. SEETARAMAIYAR,
Ag. Hd. Writer for Ag. Sharistadar.

Copy applied for by the Counter Petitioner's Vakil Pattabhiramaiyar ...	2nd February 1883.
Stamp furnished ...	10th Do. do.
Copy ready for delivery ...	14th Do. do.

(Signed) M. SEETARAMAIYAR,
Ag. Hd. Writer for Ag. Sharistadar.

(Signed) V. M.
Princess of Tanjore.

(True Copy.)

BANNATYNE MACLEOD,
Asst. for Ag. Government Agent.

ENCLOSURE NO. 2.

In the High Court of Judicature at Madras.

Monday, the twenty-first day of April, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

PRESENT:—

THE HONORABLE SIR CHARLES A. TURNER, KT., C.I.E., *Chief Justice.*
THE HONORABLE MR. JUSTICE MUTTUSAMI AIYAR, C.I.E.

APPEAL AGAINST ORDER NO. 32 of 1883.

Rajasri Surfoji Rajah Saheb Avergal ... *Appellant.*
H. H. M. Kamakshiamba Bayi Saheba Avergal and 11 others .. *Respondents*

Appeal against the order of the District Court of South Tanjore, dated the 29th January 1883, passed on Civil Petition No. 367 of 1881.

ORDER:—This Appeal coming on for hearing, on Thursday, the 31st day of January 1884, and having stood over for consideration till this day. Upon perusing the petition of appeal and the order of the Lower Court, and upon hearing the arguments of the Advocate General and Mr. Grant, Counsel for the Appellant, and of Mr. Shephard, Counsel for the 12th Respondent, the other Respondents not appearing in person or by counsel; it is ordered that this Appeal be and the same hereby is dismissed, and it is further ordered that the Appellant do pay to the 12th Respondent Rs. 280-11-0 for her costs in opposing this appeal.

MEMO OF COSTS.

12th Respondent's Costs.

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Stamp for Vakalutnamah	0	0	0
One-fourth of the Pleader's fee on Rs. 7,500	75	0	0
One printed copy purchased	168	7	6
Translation charge	37	3	6
To be paid to the 12th Respondent by the Appellant	280	11	0

By the Court.

(Signed) J. A. DAVIES,
Acting Registrar,
Appellate Side.

To the District Judge of South Tanjore.

(True Copy)

C. D'ROQUE,
Superintendent of Copyists.

ENCLOSURE NO. 3.

In the High Court of Judicature at Madras.
Monday, the 21st day of April,
One thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

PRESENT:—

THE HONOURABLE SIR CHARLES A. TURNER, KT., C.I.E., *Chief Justice.*

THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE MUTTUSAMI AIYAR, C.I.E.

APPEAL AGAINST ORDER NO. 32 OF 1883.

Rajasri Surfoji Rajah Saheb Avergal ... ... *Appellant.*
H. H. M. Kamakshiamba Bayi Saheba Avergal and 11 others... *Respondents.*

Appeal against the order of the District Court of South Tanjore, dated the 29th January 1883, passed on Civil Petition No. 367 of 1881.

This Appeal coming on for hearing on Thursday, the 31st day of January 1884, and having stood over for consideration till this day, the Court delivered the following

JUDGMENT.

The Appellant claimed a certificate under Act XXVII of 1860 to collect the debts due to the estate of Her Highness Mathustri Jayantiamba Bayi Saheba Avergal, one of the junior widows of His Highness the last Rajah of Tanjore.

He claims to have been adopted by the senior widow with the consent of all or several of the junior widows of the Rajah and under an authority conferred on the senior Rani by the Rajah.

That an adoption in some form was made at the time asserted by the Appellant, July 1st 1863, was not disputed by Her Highness the present Princess, the only surviving child of the late Rajah, but the validity of the adoption is disputed. It is denied that the Rajah at any time authorized an adoption. The alleged authority is asserted in dubious terms, but the Appellant rests his case mainly on the arguments that authority is not necessary for the validity of an adoption by a widow under the Mahratta law, and that the succession to the family is governed by that law.

The circumstances which followed the decease of the late Rajah are fully stated in the careful judgment of the Judge. The title of the Appellant has sometimes been asserted and sometimes been ignored by the senior Rani according as it suited the efforts she made to recover the restoration of the dignity and possessions of the Tanjore Raj.

In administering the provisions of Act XXVII of 1860, it has not been the practice of the Courts to enter on the determination of intricate questions of law or of fact.

It has been the practice to issue a certificate to the person who has *primâ facie* the clearest title to the succession such as the natural heir and to leave a person, whose claim to a superior title is on reasonable grounds disputed, to establish that title by regular suit.

The questions whether the adoption was authorized, or whether without such authority it was valid by reason of a special law governing the family, are in this case of such intricacy that they cannot be satisfactorily determined in a proceeding which the law intended to be summary.

The Appellant's title is not now for the first time repudiated. It was expressly challenged by the Respondent as soon as it was asserted, and its validity was pronounced by the High Court in 1868 to be very problematic—3 Madras High Court 445. Moreover, the claim of the Appellant to the private property of the Raj when advanced in an execution proceeding in 1866 was rejected, and he refrained from taking measures to assert his title. Under the circumstances we consider the District Judge has only followed what has become the recognized practice of the Court in refusing to enter on an exhaustive inquiry into the Appellant's title in these proceedings.

The Appeal is dismissed with costs.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) J. A. DAVIES.
Ag. Registrar,
Appellate Side.

From H. H. SHEPHARD, Esq., Government Pleader, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Political Department, dated Madras, 8th July 1884, No. 226.

In continuation of my letter No. 170, dated 23rd April 1884, I have the honor to forward copies of order and judgment in appeal against Order No. 32 of 1883, on the file of the High Court. I return the papers.

2. I have to request sanction for payment of Rs. 75, being the amount allowed by the Court for fee.

ORDER—dated 12th August 1884, No. 528, Political.

Recorded.

2. Payment of Rs. (75) seventy-five is sanctioned.

(True Extract.)

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

To the Government Pleader.
,, the Accountant-General.
,, the Government Agent, Tanjore.

[APPENDIX

APPENDIX A.

Note of Correspondence relating to claims of Rájárám Sáhib.

On June 30th, 1863, the Government Agent, Tanjore, received a letter from Kamákshí Bháí Sáhiba, senior widow of the late Rájá, intimating that, with the concurrence of Avú Sáhiba (widow of Rájá Sarabhojí) and of certain junior widows of Siváji, she was about to solemnise the adoption of Rájárám.

The Government Agent declined to attend the ceremony, which actually took place on the evening of the day announced, July 1st, 1863. Six of the junior widows were present; others joined with the Princess in strongly protesting against the measure.

No sooner was the ceremony over than the senior widow forwarded a petition to the Government, announcing the adoption, and requesting that, from the date of it, this Rájárám might be recognised as heir representative to Siváji and to all his estates and effects. A counterpetition from Her Highness the Princess followed, urging that the adoption might be declared illegal.

G.O., No. 216, July 30th 1863.

The Government of the day informed the Agent that "the adoption" (which elsewhere in the same proceedings was styled the "alleged adoption") was "not a matter on which it was requisite" for them "to pass any orders."

This decision was in September of that year communicated to the Secretary of State, who observed that "no proceeding on Kamákshí Bháí's part could be allowed which would interfere with arrangements already made." (Despatch No. 4, 16th March, 1864).

In a subsequent despatch, No. 4 of the 17th March 1866, he stated that "the validity of the alleged adoption," as regarded "private property," was a matter for the Civil Courts.

G.O., No. 62 dated 15th March 1867.

Up to March 1867, frequent complaints were made by the Princess of Tanjore of the reckless mismanagement of the property handed over to Kamkáshí Bháí—to be in turn enjoyed by her and the other widows—in which the Princess had a distant reversionary interest. To each complaint the same answer was given—that it was open to the Princess to apply to the Courts. Considering that, as the representative of an ancient royal Mahratta house, it was derogatory for her to do this, the Princess persistently refused to take any steps in the matter. At last two of the junior widows sued Kamákshí Bháí, and on their application a Receiver was appointed. After this—in February 1868—the decision of the District Judge was reviewed by the High Court on appeal, and it was remarked in the judgment that the validity of the alleged adoption of Rájárám, one of the defendants, was very problematic, and in any case, as the grant of the property to the widows had been entirely an act of grace on the part of Government, his claim as lineal heir to the Rájá, in right of adoption was untenable.

In January 1883, Rájárám's application for a certificate of heirship to one of the deceased Ránís was before the District Court of Tanjore, and was dismissed on the ground that no authority to adopt and no legal adoption had been proved.

On appeal, the High Court of Madras confirmed (April 21st 1884) the decision of the District Court.

12*th August*, 1884.

APPENDIX B.

Genealogical Table—attached.

APPENDIX B.

Tanjore Royal Family.

TUKKŌJI, Rājā of Tanjore (α).

- BĀVĀ SĀHIB (β). Rājā of Tanjore. = SUJĀNA BHĀĪ (β). Rānī of Tanjore.
- SAIYĀJĪ (β). Rājā of Tanjore.
- PRATĀPSING, Rājā of Tanjore (γ).
  - His Highness TULZĀJĪ, Rājā of Tanjore (δ).
    - His Highness SARABHOJĪ, Rājā of Tanjore (ζ). = Ahiliya Bhāī *alias* Āvū Ṣaḥiba.
      - His Highness SIVĀJĪ, Rājā of Tanjore (η). = (i) Saidamba Bhāī Ṣaḥiba, = (ii) Kamakshiamba Bhāī Ṣaḥiba, = (iii) Padmamba Bhāī Ṣaḥiba, and seventeen others.
        - Saubhāgyavati Rajasa Bhāī Amanī Raja Ṣaḥiba. = Sukharām Rao Ṣaḥib.
        - Her Highness Saubhāgyavati VĪJAYĀ MOHANNA MUKTĀ BHĀĪ AMANĪ RĀJĀ ṢĀHIBA, Princess of Tanjore (θ). = Sukharām Rao Ṣaḥib, prince-consort.
      - Sakhvár Bhāī Amanī Rājā Ṣaḥiba.
        - Pratāparudra Mannai Rao Ingle Ṣaḥib.
          - Rajārām Ṣaḥib (ι),
      - Bāyamma Bhāī Amanī Raja Ṣaḥiba.
        - Kamakshiamba Bhāī Ṣaḥiba. = His Highness SIVĀJĪ, Rājā of Tanjore.
  - His Highness AMARSING, Rājā of Tanjore (ε).
    - Pratāpsing.
      - Yekojī.

NOTES.—(α) Reigned from 1728—1735.
(β) Ob. s. p.
(γ) Illegitimate; ascended masnad 1740; died 1763.
(δ) Ascended masnad 1763; dethroned 1773; restored 1776; died 1787.
(ε) By sword-wife; ascended masnad 1787; dethroned 1798; died 1802.
(ζ) Adopted son; passed over in favor of Amarsing; installed 1798; resigned country to English 1802; died 1832.
(η) Succeeded 1832; died 1855, when rāj became extinct.
(θ) Married her deceased sister's widower in 1860.
(ι) Dr. Kavanagh's client; the putative adopted son of Kamakshi Bhāī and other rānīs.

(Signed) E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

19*th May* 1884.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Letter—to

The Right Honorable the SECRETARY of STATE for INDIA.

My Lord,

We have the honor to enclose, for your Lordship's information, copy of our proceedings of the 12th August 1884, No. 528, Political, recording a judgment by the High Court of Madras on an appeal from a decision of the Tanjore District Court.

2. The judgment appealed against dismissed an application made by Rájárám (styling himself Sarabhójí Rájá) to collect debts due to the estate of one of the late Raja of Tanjore's widows, lately deceased.

3. The appeal has been dismissed by the High Court.

4. It has occurred to us that the information recorded in our proceedings, and more especially the appendices, may be of use to your Lordship, as reference to the pretensions of this claimant to the Tanjore raj has on more than one occasion been made in the House of Commons, and his assumption of his alleged father's name Sarabhójí (vulgarly Surfoji) may have obscured his actual relationship to the family of Tanjore.

E.g., on 20th August 1883.

We have the honor to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servants,

(Signed) M. E. GRANT DUFF.
(„) FRED. ROBERTS.
(„) H. E. SULLIVAN.
(„) C. G. MASTER.

Ootacamund,
20th August 1884.

FORT SAINT GEORGE.

POLITICAL (1884) *DEPARTMENT.*

(Copy.)

LETTER to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India.

Dated 20th August,

No. 1 of 1884.

Forwarding proceedings recording a judgment by the Madras High Court rejecting an appeal made by Rájárám for permission to collect debts due to the estate of one of the late Raja of Tanjore's widows, lately deceased.

Govt. of { 1884 } Madras.

POLITICAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., dated 12th August 1884, No. 528.

AUGUST.

Tanjore Family.

Recording letters from Government Pleader, forwarding High Court judgment dismissing appeal made by Rájárám, the alleged adopted son of the senior Rani of H. H. the last Rajah of Tanjore, against the judgment of the South Tanjore District Court, dismissing his application for certificate under Act 27 of 1860 to collect debts due to the estate of one of the junior widows.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following papers:—

From H. M. DURAND, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign department (Political), to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Simla, 31st May 1884, No. 1963 I.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 138, of the 29th February 1884, recommending an increase to the pensions of 20 and 22 per mensem granted respectively to the step-mother and step-sister of the ex-Zemindar of Pálkonda.

2. From the 9th paragraph of Lord Napier's minute of the 27th July 1869, which formed an enclosure to the letter from the Government of Madras, No. 1246, dated the 30th July 1869, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home department, it appears that, when the estate of Pálkonda was forfeited in 1833, an allowance of Rs. 250 a-month was assigned to the members of the Pálkonda family in addition to the pensions of 50 per mensem granted to Kurma Raz, the late ex-Zemindar, and of 90 per mensem to Pedda Juggiah, who was apparently his step-mother. The records of the Government of India do not, however, show in detail the different members of the family among whom the original grant of Rs. 250 was distributed, nor to whom, if to any one, the portions which subsequently lapsed were continued.

3. I am accordingly to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the Government of India may be furnished with a detailed statement showing the original distribution of the whole of the allowances assigned to the family in 1833, together with the names of all the surviving members of the family who are now drawing stipends from Government, with the amount assigned to each.

From the Accountant-General, dated Fort St. George, 6th August 1884, No. J.A.D. 280.

Letter—to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign department, dated Ootacamund, 16th August 1884, No. 546, Political.

In reply to your letter, No. 1963 I, dated the 31st May last, I am directed to forward two detailed statements showing the distribution of the allowances assigned to the Pálkonda family.

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

[Annexure.

ANNEXURE.

LIST A.—Allowances to Pálkonda family in 1833 and following years.

No.	Names.	Relationship.	Stipends.	Order of Government.	Increased stipends.	Order of Government.	Remarks.
			RS.		RS.		
1	Camaliah Mahadavee	Widow of late Zemindar Venkatapathy Raz.	30	E.M.C., 1st November 1833, No. 858.	36	E.M.C., 6th October 1835, No. 772.	Stipend for herself and two daughters. Died 19th Sept. 1841.
2	Chinna Juggiah Mahadavee ..	Do. ..	20	Do.	22	Do.	Died 3rd Dec. 1877.
3	Soondariah do. ..	Do. ..	20	Do.	22	Do.	,, 7th Sept. 1837.
4	Venkataluchmiah do. ..	Do. ..	25	Do.	29	Do.	Stipend for herself and daughter. Died 3rd Dec. 1850.
5	Lutchminarsiah do. ..	Do. ..	20	Do.	22	Do.	Died 31st Jan. 1838.
6	Seetiah do. ..	Do. ..	25	Do.	29	Do.	Stipend for herself and daughter. Died 4th Nov. 1874.
7	Soobadriah do. ..	Do. ..	20	Do.	22	Do.	..
8	Vencamah do. ..	Sister of deposed Zemindar.	20	Do.	22	Do.	Died 2nd Jan. 1843.
9	Vigiaram Raz	Brother of deposed Zemindar.	17½	Do.	20½	Do.	..
10	Neeladry Naidu	Do. ..	17½	Do.	20½	Do.	Died 30th April 1844.
11	Daughter of Pedda Juggiah ..	*Vide* No. 13 ..	10	Do.	..	..	*Vide* No. 13.
12	Chendramah	Wife of deposed Zemindar.	25	Do.	30	Do.	Died in 1863.
			250		275		
13	Pedda Juggiah	Widow of late Zemindar Venkatapathy Raz ..	90	E.M.C., 7th February 1834, No. 93.	..	,,	Stipend for herself and daughter. Died 13th Dec. 1855.
14	Koomaraz	Deposed Zemindar.	50	Do.	..	,,	Died 15th Feb. 1834.
			140		..		
15	Veerabahu Naraindra Raz ..	A relative of the Zemindar ..	30	E.M.C., 29th September 1835, No. 1192.	..	,,	Died 22nd June 1846.
16	Pudmanabha Dhora ..	Natives of Pálkonda zemindari ..	7½	E.M.C., 2nd May 1848, No. 318.	..	,,	Detained in custody as State prisoners from 1833. These allowances were granted to them on their release. Stipend of No. 16 was raised to Rs. 15, E.M.C. 16th Dec. 1850, No. 788. He died in February 1863.
17	Poleyana Dalapa ..		7½				

NOTES.—The order of 6th October 1835 did not apportion the allowances between mothers and daughters, but it would seem that each widow received Rs. 22 and each daughter Rs. 7.

No. 1.—On the death of the son of the late Seetiah, one of the daughters of Camaliah, a reduction of Rs. 7 was made from the latter's stipend.—E.M.C., 30th October 1838, No. 1046, and on the death of Camaliah the pension of her surviving daughter Bungaramah was raised from Rs. 7 to Rs. 14—E.M.C., 24th December 1841. Bungaramah died in 1842.

No. 4.—On the death of Neeladry (No. 10) the stipend of his sister Gopemah, daughter of Vencatalutchmiah, was raised from Rs. 7 to Rs. 17-4-0—E.M.C., 29th October 1844, No. 683. Gopemah died on the 2nd December 1865.

No. 6.—On the death of Seetiah the pension of her daughter Chendramah was raised to Rs. 20—G.O., 31st May 1875, No. 324.

No. 13.—On the death of Pedda Juggiah, her daughter Lutchmamal was granted an allowance of Rs. 30—E.M.C., 20th May 1856, No. 548. Lutchmamal died on the 15th November 1882.

No. 15.—On the death of V. Naraindra Raz, the stipend enjoyed by him was continued to his son Seetaram for himself and family—E.M.C., 27th February 1847, No. 281. The stipend was subsequently allotted to the family in shares, to Seetaram Rs. 15, to Chendraya his father's widow Rs. 10, and Rs. 5 to his two half-sisters Seetaya and Bungaraya. On Seetaram's death, the allowance of his half-sisters was raised to Rs. 10—Revenue G.O., 10th January 1870, No. 55. On Seetaya's death in 1873 the allowance of Rs. 10 was continued to Bungaraya—Revenue G.O., 8th January 1874, No. 24.

List B.—Surviving members of Pálkonda family.

Number.	Names.	Stipends.	Order of Government.	—
		RS. A. P.		
1	Viziaram Raz, ex-Zemindar ..	833 5 4	30th April 1884, No. 296	*Vide* No. 9 in list A.
2	Soobadriah, widow of late Zemindar Vencatapathy Raz	22 0 0	E.M.C., 6th October 1835, No. 772.	*Vide* No. 7 in list A.
3	Chendramah, daughter of late Zemindar Venkatapathy Raz ..	20 0 0	31st May 1875, No. 324.	*Vide* note to No. 6 in list A.
4	Chendraya	10 0 0	E.M.C., 27th February 1847, No. 281.	*Vide* note to No. 15 in list A.
5	Bungaraya	10 0 0	8th January 1874, No. 24.	*Vide* Government of India, No. 3666, dated 15th December 1873.
6	Poleyana Dalapa	7 8 0	E.M.C., 2nd May 1848, No. 318.	*Vide* No. 17 in list A.

Govt. of (1884) Madras.

POLITICAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

Letter, 16th August 1884, No. 546.

AUGUST.

Palkonda Family.

Forwarding two detailed statements showing the distribution of the allowances assigned to the —.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

Statement of monthly stipends paid at the Bank of Madras to the Prince of Arcot and members of his family during the year 1883-84.

Number and date of Government Order.		Name.	Rank.	Monthly rate of stipend.	Amount paid during the year.
				RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Pol. 299	1879. 28th June ..	His Highness Prince Intizám-ul-mulk Bahádur.	Prince of Arcot	5,066 10 8	60,800 0 0
,, 450	12th Sept. ..	Family of His Highness Zahír-ud-daula Bahádur.	....	900 0 0	10,800 0 0
,, 43	1874. 2nd Feb. ..	Mu'azzaz-ud-daula Bahádur ..	Son of His late Highness 'Azím Jáh Bahádur.	900 0 0	10,800 0 0
,, 43	2nd ,, ..	Raúf Ahmad Khán	Grandson of His late Highness 'Azím Jáh Bahádur.	400 0 0	* 7,800 0 0
,, 43	2nd ,, ..	Ummatul Muním-un-nisá Bégam Sáhiba.	Granddaughter of His late Highness 'Azím Jáh Bahádur.	200 0 0	† 2,400 0 0
,, 43	2nd ,, ..	'Atíyatul 'Alí Muhammad-un-nisá Bégam.	Daughter of His late Highness 'Azím Jáh Bahádur.	900 0 0	10,800 0 0
,, 43	2nd ,, ..	Rahím-un-nisá Bégam	Do. do. ..	450 0 0	5,400 0 0
,, 212	1876. 7th April ..	Raf'at-ul-mulk Bahádur ..	Husband of the late eldest shádí daughter of His late Highness 'Azím Jáh Bahádur.	100 0 0	1,200 0 0
,, 212	7th ,, ..	'Abd-ur-razzáq Sáhib	Son of do. do. ..	160 0 0	1,920 0 0
,, 212	7th ,, ..	'Abd-ur-rahmán Sáhib	Do. do. do. ..	160 0 0	1,920 0 0
,, 212	7th ,, ..	Muhammad 'Abd-ul-wahâb Sáhib.	Do. do. do. ..	160 0 0	1,920 0 0
,, 464	1878. 28th Aug. ..	Bashír-un-nisá Bégam	Granddaughter of Mumtáz-un-nisá Bégam.	325 0 0	3,900 0 0
,, 464	28th ,, ..	Imámra Bégam	Do. do. ..	325 0 0	3,900 0 0
,, 464	28th ,, ..	Taíyiba-un-nisá Bégam	Do. do. ..	325 0 0	3,900 0 0
,, 464	28th ,, ..	Shabíria Bégam	Do. do. ..	325 0 0	3,900 0 0
,, 209	1881. 16th April ..	Ghausia Bégam	Widow of the late 'Umdat-ud-daula Bahádur.	800 0 0	9,600 0 0
,, 209	16th ,, ..	Jamíl-un-nisá Bégam	Nikáh daughter of late 'Umdat-ud-daula Bahádur.	100 0 0	1,200 0 0
,, 579	22nd Dec. and Extracts from Minutes of Consultation, No. 1068, dated 20th December 1857, and No. 420, dated 20th October 1862.	Her Highness Naváb Khair-un-nisá Bégam Sáhiba.	Widow of His Highness the late Naváb of Carnatic.	6,000 0 0	72,000 0 0

	RS.
* Amount drawn for maintenance on receipts countersigned by the Government Agent, Chepâk, from 1st March to 31st August 1883, at Rs. 150 per mensem	900
Amount drawn by himself from 1st September 1883 to 29th February 1884, at Rs. 400 per mensem	2,400
Amount drawn by the Government Agent from 1st March 1882 to August 1883, at Rs. 250 per mensem	4,500
Total ..	7,800

† Amount drawn for maintenance on receipts countersigned by the Government Agent from 1st March 1883 to February 1884, at Rs. 75 per mensem	900
Amount drawn by Government Agent, Chepâk, from 1st March 1882 to February 1883, at Rs. 125 per mensem	1,500
Total ..	2,400

FORT ST. GEORGE,
12th August 1884.

(Signed) H. F. CLOGSTOUN,
Accountant-General.

No. A.A.K.A.-1.

Forwarded to the Chief Secretary to Government with reference to G.O., No. 577, dated 5th November 1878, Political department.

Order—dated 19th August 1884, No. 548, Political.

Copy to the Government Agent, Chepâk.

(True Extract.)

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

To the Government Agent, Chepâk.
" Accountant-General.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

Govt. of {1884} Madras.

POLITICAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 19th August 1884, No. 548.

AUGUST.

Prince of Arcot.

Forwarding to the Government Agent, Chepâk, a statement of monthly stipends paid at the Bank of Madras to the — and members of his family during the year 1883-84.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—again the following paper :—

G.O., dated 13th June 1884, Mis. No. 388, Political.

Read—the following letter from J. B. PENNINGTON, Esq., Acting Government Agent, Tanjore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Tanjore, 3rd June 1884, No. 110 :—

In accordance with the instructions contained in paragraph 4 of the G.O., No. 563, dated 31st August 1876, I have the honor to submit a list showing the progress made by the children of the Kandian pensioners (in list No. I of the Auditor-General) who are reading in the schools at Tanjore and Negapatam, and to request that Government will be pleased to sanction a sum of Rs. 200 to meet their expenses during the year 1884-85.

2. The amount of sanction communicated in Government order above quoted is Rs. 100. The excess demand is owing to the increased rate of school fees, &c., required of the children and the inclusion of the schooling charges of the sons of Tirumalaisauri Naik and Kumarasami Naik lately transferred from Vellore, for whom Rs. 65 is sanctioned annually under the Government order quoted.

Enclosure.

List showing the progress made by the children of the Kandian pensioners in list No. I of the Auditor-General of the Ceylon Government, who are reading in the schools at Tanjore and Negapatam.

Number.	Names.	Father's or Guardian's Name.	Monthly School Fee.	Remarks.
		Tanjore.	RS. A. P.	
1	Vikrama Simhala Maharaja ..	Adopted son of Savitridevi ..	0 12 0	Reading in the fifth standard class, is punctual in attendance, diligent in his studies, and holds a prominent place in his class.
2	Govinda Raja	Son of late Bargavidevi ..	0 8 0	Do. fourth standard class do.
3	Bhima Raja	Grandson of Kumarasami Naik	0 8 0	
4	Narasimhalu Raja	Grandson of Andaladevi ..	0 12 0	Do. fifth do. do.
5	Santhana Raja	Second son of the late Bargavidevi.	0 6 0	Do. third do. do.
6	Venkata Narasimhalu Raja ..	Son of Venkata Hari Kishtnasami Raja.	0 6 0	
7	Ramachendra Raja	Son of Dharma Raja	0 3 0	Do. first do. do.
8	Dorasami Raja..	Son of Kannusami Naidu ..	0 4 0	Gone to Pudukóta with his father.
9	Venkatakishtnasami	Son of Perumalsami	0 4 0	Information not received.
		Negapatam.		
10	V. Parthasarathi	Second son of Venkatasami Raja.	0 14 0	Deduct obtain promotion at the annual examination held in December last. Deficient in arithmetic ; the attendance and general conduct satisfactory.
11	V. Rajagopal	Third son of Venkatasami Raja.	0 9 4	Do. Deficient generally ; the attendance and general conduct satisfactory.
12	T. Ramachendrasami ..	Son of Tirumalaisauri Naik ..	0 14 8	Obtained promotion ; in all respects give satisfaction.
13	T. Bangaruthorai	Do. do. ..	0 15 4	
14	C. Venkatasami	Son of Kumarasami Naik ..	0 12 0	Attendance very irregular.
15	C. Iyasami	Do. do. ..	0 6 0	Attendance and progress are fairly satisfactory.

Order—dated 13th June 1884, Mis. No. 388, Political.

The Government Agent, Tanjore, will report how much of the sum of Rs. 500 set apart by the Ceylon Government in 1872 (G.O., No. 377, October 8th), at present remains unappropriated.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

To the Government Agent, Tanjore.

READ—also the following paper :—

From F. H. HEBBERT, Esq., Acting Government Agent, Tanjore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Tanjore, 11th August 1884, No. 160.

With reference to the G.O., Mis. No. 388, dated 13th June last, I have the honor to report that a sum of Rs. 100 was sanctioned by Government for the education of the children of the Kandian pensioners whose names are entered in list No. I of the Auditor-General, Ceylon, and who are residing in the Tanjore district. Out of the said sum of Rs. 100, Rs. 98-2-3 have been spent and Rs. 1-13-9 is yet undisbursed as per enclosed list.

2. Besides this sum, Rs. 39-12-4 was sanctioned during the year 1883-84 under instructions from the Accountant-General conveyed in his letter, No. 253, dated 6th August 1883, on account of the educational expenses of the sons of Kumarasami Naik, a Kandian pensioner, lately transferred from Vellore. Of this amount, Rs. 36-15-0 have been paid and Rs. 2-13-4 remains on hand.

3. Rs. 1-13-9 and Rs. 2-13-4 have been ordered to be paid into the treasury.

4. I request that Government may be pleased to sanction an allotment of Rs. 200 as desired in my letter, No. 110, dated 3rd June last, for charges to be incurred in 1885-86.

ENCLOSURE.

STATEMENT showing the amount of school fees, &c., paid to the children of Kandian pensioners in list No. I of the Auditor-General of the Ceylon Government as per G.O., dated 25th April 1883, No. 325.

Names of the Kandian Pensioners.	Children's Names.	Period.	School fees.	Period.	School fees.	Period.	School fees.	Period.	School fees.	Period.	School fees.	Period.	School fees.	Period.	School fees.	Period.	School fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		1883.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
Bargavidevi ..	Govinda Raja	March to May.	1 8 0	June.	0 8 0	July.	0 8 0	Aug.	0 8 0	Sept.	0 8 0	Oct.	0 8 0	Nov.	0 8 0	Dec.	0 8 0
	Santhana Raja	Do.	0 12 0	Do.	0 4 0	Do.	0 4 0	Do.	0 4 0	Do.	0 4 0	Do.	0 4 0	Do.	0 4 0	Do.	0 4 0
Andaladevi ..	Narasimhalu Raja ..	Do.	1 8 0	Do.	0 8 0	Do.	0 8 0	Do.	0 8 0	Do.	0 8 0	Do.	0 8 0	Do.	0 8 0	Do.	0 8 0
Kumarasami Naik..	Bhima Raja (grandson) .	Do.	1 2 0	Do.	0 6 0	Do.	0 6 0	Do.	0 6 0	Do.	0 6 0	Do.	0 6 0	Do.	0 6 0	Do.	0 6 0
Savitridevi ..	Vikrama Simhala Maharaja (adopted son).	Do.	1 8 0	Do.	0 8 0	Do.	0 8 0	Do.	0 8 0	Do.	0 8 0	Do.	0 8 0	Do.	0 8 0	Do.	0 8 0
Venkata Hari Kishtnasami Raja.	Venkata Narasimhalu Raja	..	..	March to June.	1 0 0	Do.	0 4 0	Do.	0 4 0	Do.	0 4 0	Do.	0 4 0	Do.	0 4 0	Do.	0 4 0
Dharma Raja ..	Ramachendra Raja ..	Feb. to May.	0 8 0	June Cost of books.	0 2 0 3 13 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kannusami Raja .	Dorasami Raja	Jan. to May.	1 4 0	June Cost of books.	0 4 0 5 0 6	July.	0 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remitted to the taluk treasury at Negapatam on account of school fees, &c., due to the children of Kandian pensioners at Negapatam.		..	39 4 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	47 6 9	..	12 5 6	..	2 10 0	..	2 6 0	..	2 6 0	..	2 6 0	..	2 6 0	..	2 6 0
	Balance	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Statement showing the amount of school fees, &c., paid to the children of Kandian pensioners in list No. I of the Auditor-General of the Ceylon Government as per G.O., dated 25th April 1883, No . 325—*continued.*

Names of the Kandian Pensioners.	Children's Names.	Period.	School fees.	Period.	School fees.	Period.	School fees.	Period.	School fees.	Period.	School fees.	Period.	School fees.	Total.
		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
			RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Bargavidevi ..	Govinda Raja	1884. January and February.	1 0 0	March ..	0 8 0	April ..	0 8 0	May ..	0 8 0	June ..	0 8 0	July ..	0 8 0	8 8 0
	Santhana Raja	Do. ..	0 12 0	Do. ..	0 6 0	Do. ..	0 6 0	Do. ..	0 6 0	Do. ..	0 6 0	Do. ..	0 6 0	5 2 0
Andaladevi ..	Narasimhalu Raja ..	Do. ..	1 8 0	Do. ..	0 12 0	Do. ..	0 12 0	Do. ..	0 12 0	Do. ..	0 12 0	Do. ..	0 12 0	10 4 0
Kumarasami Naik .	Bhima Raja (grandson) ..	Do. ..	1 0 0	Do. ..	0 8 0	Do. ..	0 8 0	Do. ..	0 8 0	Do. ..	0 8 0	Do. ..	0 8 0	7 4 0
Savitridevi ..	Vikrama Simhala Maharaja (adopted son).	Do. ..	1 8 0	Do. ..	0 12 0	Do. ..	0 12 0	Do. ..	0 12 0	Do. ..	0 12 0	Do. ..	0 12 0	10 4 0
Venkata Hari Kishtnasami Raja.	Venkata Narasimhalu Raja	Do. ..	0 12 0	Do. ..	0 6 0	Do. ..	0 6 0	Do. ..	0 6 0	Do. ..	0 6 0	Do. ..	0 6 0	5 2 0
Dharma Raja ..	Ramachendra Raja ..	..	..	February and March.	0 6 0	Do. ..	0 3 0	Do. ..	0 3 0	Do. ..	0 3 0	Do. ..	0 3 0	5 9 0
Kannusami Raja ..	Dorasami Raja	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 12 6
Remitted to the taluk treasury at Negapam on account of school fees, &c., due to the children of Kandian pensioners at Negapatam.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39 4 9
	Total	..	6 8 0	..	3 10 0	..	3 7 0	..	3 7 0	..	3 7 0	..	3 7 0	98 2 3
	Balance.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 13 9
	Grand Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100 0 0

Order—dated 19th August 1884, No. 549, Political.

Sanctioned.

(True Extract.)

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

To the Government Agent, Tanjore.
,, Accountant-General.
,, Ceylon Government, with C.L.

Govt. of {1884} Madras.

POLITICAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 19th August 1884, No. 549.

AUGUST.

Kandian Pensioners.

Sanctioning an allotment of Rs. 200 for charges to be incurred in 1885-86 on account of the education of the children of —.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

From J. B. PENNINGTON, Esq., Government Agent, Tanjore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Tanjore, 31st July 1884, No. 152.

I have the honor to submit herewith an application * from Her Highness M. Kamakshiamba Bayi Saheb, Senior Rani of the Tanjore Palace. In this application she claims a sum of Rs. 2,181-3-2½ as being the amount still remaining unpaid on account of the debts due by the late Rajah of Tanjore. The payment of this sum has been already sanctioned in G.O., dated 17th May 1862, No. 193, Political department, but as Kamakshi Bayi Saheb omitted to prefer her claims within the periods allowed in paragraph 5 of the said Government Order, the amount has been left undisbursed. Please see paragraphs 3 and 4 of the petition for the cause of this neglect. This case is similar to that of M. Sakawar Bayi Ammani Raje Saheb disposed of by Government in their Order, No. 387, dated 10th October 1882. It appears from the records in the Treasury and the Sarkele's offices that the claim has not been paid. In these circumstances, I beg that the Government will be pleased to sanction the payment of the amount claimed by the petitioner.

* With translation.

Order—dated 19th August 1884, No. 550, Political.

Payment is sanctioned.

2. The wrong order was quoted by the Government Agent. More care should have been taken.

(True Extract.)

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

To the Government Agent, Tanjore.
„ Accountant-General.

Endorsement—dated 19th August 1884, No. 551, Political.

Copy to the Government of India, Foreign department.

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

Govt. of {1884} Madras.

POLITICAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., &c., 19th August 1884, Nos. 550, 551.

AUGUST.

Tanjore Pensioners.

Sanctioning, with remarks, payment of Rs. 2,181-3-2½, being the amount of debt still remaining unpaid by the late Rajah of Tanjore to Her Highness M. Kamakshiamba Bayi Saheb, Senior Rani of the Palace.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. RIDGEWAY, Acting Under Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign department (Political), to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Simla, 12th August 1884, No. 1555-G.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 399, of the 19th June 1884, regarding the position of the Superintendent of the Travancore Revenue Survey upon the precedence list obtaining in that State.

2. In reply, I am to say that the Governor-General in Council sanctions the proposal that the Superintendent should be classed in a position corresponding to No. 77 in the Royal Warrant of Precedence.

ORDER—dated 23rd August 1884, No. 559, Political.

Communicated to the British Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

(True Extract.)

H. TREMENHEERE,
Ag. Asst. Secy. to Govt.

To the British Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

Govt. of (1884) Madras.

POLITICAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 23rd August 1884, No. 559.

AUGUST.

Warrant of Precedence.

Communicating to the British Resident in Travancore and Cochin letter from the Government of India sanctioning the proposal to class the Superindendent of the Travancore Revenue Survey in a position corresponding to No. 77 in the Royal Warrant.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From R. W. BARLOW, Esq., Acting Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Trivandrum, 2nd August 1884, No. 111.

I have the honor to forward, for the information of Government, copy of a well-considered circular recently issued by the Dewan of Travancore, and of the notification to which it draws attention.

2. The present circular is general, more stringent, and goes further than the former one, which only refers to a particular case, and will be productive of much good. There is still much oppression by the higher castes of the Pulliars and Shanars in refusing them admittance to markets, turning them off the roads, &c., though cases of misconduct in this direction on the part of officials are severely dealt with by His Highness' Government when brought to notice.

ENCLOSURES.

CIRCULAR.

There being reason to believe that Pulliars and other humbler classes of the population still find difficulty in getting free access to the public courts and cutcherries, and are not unfrequently obstructed in the use of the public highways and markets, His Highness' Government deem it necessary to call the attention of all public officers to an order issued from the Huzur on this subject on the 26th Panguni 1045, and to impress upon all concerned that the courts and cutcherries of the State and all public roads and market places are open alike to all classes of His Highness' subjects without distinction of creed or caste, and that no man shall be allowed to hinder another from the free use of them on any ground whatsoever, such hindrance being an unjustifiable interference with the liberty of the subject and calculated to defeat the impartial administration of justice.

Any public officer who may be found to deny free access to himself, on business, to any section of the population, and who may not personally receive or hear petitions from any person or conduct investigations into cases in the presence and within the hearing of the parties concerned, on the ground that such persons are of low caste, will be visited with the severest displeasure of Government.

HUZUR CUTCHERRY,
TRIVANDRUM,
21st July 1884.

(Signed) V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

Whereas it has been brought to the notice of the Sirkar that the Proverticar of Puttom Adigarom has notified by tom-tom prohibiting Pulliars from using the road leading from the cantonment to Oolloor on certain occasions, and whereas such notification is quite unauthorized and improper, and for which the said Proverticar has now been dismissed from the service, it is hereby notified to all that the road in question is open to all classes of people at all times.

HUZUR CUTCHERRY,
April 1870.

(Signed) T. MADAVA ROW,
Dewan.

Order—dated 23rd August 1884, No. 561, Political.

The Governor in Council has read the circular of the 21st July with much pleasure.

(True Extract.)

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

To the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

Govt. of (1884) Madras.

POLITICAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 23rd August 1884, No. 561.

AUGUST.

Travancore.

Informing the Resident that the Governor in Council has read with much pleasure the circular of the 21st July impressing on all concerned that the courts, &c., are open alike to all classes of his Highness' subjects without distinction of creed or caste.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

Statement of Receipts and Charges on account of Nepal State Prisoners from April to June 1884.

Particulars of receipts.	Amount.	Number of vouchers.	Particulars of charges.	Amount.
	RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.
Credit balance on the 31st March 1884.	1,548 1 9	1 to 5	Maintenance allowance of Prince Narendra Bickram Shah, at Rs. 198 per mensem, from January to May 1884.	990 0 0
Debit balance on the 30th June 1884.	641 13 3	6 to 8	Maintenance allowance of General Bamlier Bickram, at Rs. 152 per mensem, from March to May 1884.	456 0 0
		9	Rent of Lockend, at Rs. 150 per mensem, from February to April 1884.	450 0 0
		10 to 12	Pay of a gardener, at Rs. 10 a month, from March to May 1884.	30 0 0
		13 to 15	Cost of oil and firewood for the police guard from April to June 1884.	14 7 0
		16 to 18	Cost of police guard from March to May 1884.	233 8 0
		19 and 20	Cost of municipal scavengering from February to May 1884.	16 0 0
Total ..	2,189 15 0		Total ..	2,189 15 0

Fort St. George,
18*th August* 1884.

(Signed) H. F. CLOGSTOUN,
Accountant-General.

No. B.C.G.-5.

To the Chief Secretary to Government of Madras, Political department, with reference to Proceedings of Government, No. 176, dated 1st March 1883, Political department, with the request that a further remittance may be called for as the account already closes with a debit balance.

Order—dated 25th August 1884, No. 565, Political.

Two copies of the statement will be forwarded to the Resident, Nepal.

(True Extract.)

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

To the District Magistrate, Nílgiris.
" Accountant-General, with vouchers.
Copy to the Resident, Nepal, with C.L.

Govt. of {1884} Madras.

POLITICAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 25th August 1884, No. 565.

AUGUST.

Nepalese State Prisoners.

Forwarding to the Resident, Nepal, two copies of the statement of receipts and charges on account of — from April to June 1884.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper:—

From J. B. PENNINGTON, Esq., Acting Government Agent, Tanjore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Tanjore, 9th August 1884, No. 159.

I have the honor to submit a copy of the letter received from Her Highness the Princess of Tanjore for the information of Government.

Enclosures.

From S. C. VIGIAH MOHENA MOOKTAMBA BYEE AMMANEE RAJA SAHIB, Princess of Tanjore, to the Government Agent, dated Tanjore, 31st July 1884, No. 46.

I beg to request that you will be good enough to convey to Her Imperial Majesty's Government's information that myself and my consort, in accordance to the prevailing custom and Hindu law, and on the authority and belief of Her Imperial Majesty's most esteemed and gracious words that were conveyed to Indian Princes and Chiefs by Her Majesty's Proclamation of 1857, have adopted, on the 3rd July 1884, the second son of Ry. Prithi Row Chawan Himmat Bahadúr of Kolhapore as our son and heir in law, all the proceedings in connection with the adoption having been fairly carried out by the blessings of the Almighty God.

2. You are thoroughly aware of the circumstances which led me to make an adoption of a son and heir, and that I do refrain from mentioning here to any length of that account.

3. The adopted son is one and the same family * which my consort represents in his person, and the adopted son's mother is the daughter of one of my cousins from whom the late Maharajah of Kolhapore was adopted. Our adopted son is named Sumbu Sing; he reads now the English Royal Reader III and better understands Mahratta to read and write.

* *Vide* genealogical tree annexed.

4. The family which I represent in my person is very ancient and the histories of which are most illustrious, and in which house the ancient Hindu Emperors, such as Rama, Harischandra, Pandava, and latterly Sevajee the great in the north, are born. I am sorry that the ancient and noble family of long run of several centuries should finish with me, and I believe that Her Majesty's Imperial Government would not as well like the extinction of the family which was ever loyal, submissive to the British Crown.

5. The liberal acts and gracious sentiments of Her Majesty's Government in cases of Kabul, Scind, Hyderabad, Nagpore, Princes of Arcot and Kolhapore, while strengthening the tenor and words of the Imperial Proclamation, give a better encouragement and security to Indian Nobles and Princes, and I strongly hope that Her Majesty's Government will also extend their mercy toward me, the legal heir of Tanjore Raj and property, but ungenerously reduced to a dilapidated position by the late Honorable East India Company.

10 Row Sahib	11 Nana Sahib *	Sumbu Sing.
Prithu Row.	9	Sukaram Row Sahib.
Yeswantha Row.	8	Narayana Row.
Rathaji.	7	Hybuth Row.
Oodajee.	6	Narasinga Row.
Prithi Row.	5	Subanjee Row.
Oodajee.	4	Sunthajee.
Vitojee.	3	Branjee.
Ranojee.	2	Dabjee. Senaputhy to Sevajee the great.
	Yellojee Chawan, descendant of Prithi Row Chawan, the last Hindu Emperor of India.	He was with Shahajee the great in his adventures in Deccan.

* Was adopted by Her Highness the Princess of Tanjore on 3rd July 1884.

Genealogical tree of Sumbu Sing, the adopted son of Her Highness the Princess of Tanjore.

ORDER—dated 25th August 1884, No. 566, Political.

Recorded.

2. The following despatch will be addressed to the Secretary of State.

(True Extract.)

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

To the Government Agent, Tanjore.

Govt. of {1884} Madras.

POLITICAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 25th August 1884, No. 566.

AUGUST.

Adoption by the Princess of Tanjore.

Recording letter from Her Highness the Princess of Tanjore, announcing the adoption of a son and intimating the same to the Secretary of State.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

From T. E. MARSHALL, Esq., Acting Master Attendant, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 5th August 1884, No. 7509.

Administrative department.

I have the honor to forward, for the information of Government, copy of a report from the Port officer, Pámban, regarding the visit of His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon and suite to Rámesvaram.

Enclosure.

From J. P. JAMES, Esq., Port Officer, Pámban, to the Master Attendant, Madras, dated Pámban, 29th July 1884, No. 216.

I have the honor to report, for your information, that on Sunday, the 27th instant, the Ceylon Government steamer *Serendih* hove in sight, having on board His Excellency Sir Arthur Gordon, Governor of Ceylon, and his suite, composed of Major Knollys, Aide-de-Camp, Mr. Murray, Private Secretary, Dr. Kingsley, and Mr. Twynan, Government Agent of Jaffna.

2. I immediately proceeded on board with Mr. Gadsden, Assistant Superintendent of Police, to learn His Excellency's wishes.

3. As it was too late to proceed through the pass and return the same evening, Sir Arthur Gordon decided to proceed direct to Rámesvaram in the steamer, as he wished to see the temple. I had with me pilots No. 9 for the pass, and No. 5 for the Rámesvaram anchorage, which, however, I discovered he knew very little of. There are no printed instructions for making the anchorage, so I carefully noted the bearings, which I have the honor to submit as follows :—From Pámban steer N.E. until Paruvadum temple bears S., then haul up E. until Kodanda Rama pagoda bears S.S.W., Paruvadum bearing S.W. by W. You can then haul in to the land until the latter temple bears W. by N., and bring up in four fathoms with the Rámesvaram tower bearing W. by N. ¼ N. and Kodanda Rama pagoda S.S.W. ¼ W.

4. We anchored at 6-30 P.M., and after dinner Mr. Gadsden and I went on shore to inform Mr. Hamnett, the Head Assistant Collector, as to the Governor's wishes for next day.

5. At 5-30 A.M. yesterday morning I proceeded on board in the port boat to bring His Excellency and suite on shore. At 7-15 we left the steamer in tow of the steam launch and arrived ashore at about 8-15.

6. The Governor was met on landing by Messrs. Hamnett and Gadsden, the Devastanum manager and others, and, after being decorated with garlands, was conducted to the temple preceded by music and dancing-girls.

7. His Excellency spent about an hour inspecting the temple and jewels with which he was evidently much pleased, and the party then proceeded to our camp where we had breakfast ready.

8. Shortly after breakfast the Governor having expressed a wish to see the temple from one of the towers, the whole party returned thither and went up to get a bird's eye view.

9. At 12-20 His Excellency decided to return to the steamer as he wished to reach Pesali that evening. The whole party accompanied by Messrs. Hamnett, Gadsden and myself went off in the port boat in tow of the launch as before, arriving alongside the steamer at 1-30. At 2-30 they hove up anchor and proceeded, and we returned then to Rámesvaram.

10. His Excellency was good enough to express himself as much pleased with all the arrangements made for him, and was evidently much gratified at the attention paid to him whilst on an unofficial visit to this island.

ORDER—dated 25th August 1884, No. 568, Political.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

H. TREMENHEERE,
Ag. Under Secy. to Govt.

To the Master Attendant, Madras.
„ Board of Revenue.

10. His Excellency was good enough to express himself as much pleased with all the arrangements made for him, and was evidently much gratified at the attention paid to him whilst on an unofficial visit to this island.

ORDER—dated 25th August 1884, No. 568, Political.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

H. TREMENHEERE,
Ag. Under Secy. to Govt.

To the Master Attendant, Madras.
„ Board of Revenue.

Govt. of {1884} Madras.

POLITICAL.

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G.O., 25th August 1884, No. 568.

AUGUST.

Visit of His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon.

Recording letter from the Master Attendant forwarding copy of report on the — to Rámesvaram.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

G.O., dated 12th August 1884, No. 936, Revenue.

Read—the following letter from R. W. BARLOW, Esq., Acting Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Trivandrum, 4th July 1884, No. 91 :—

With reference to G.O., No. 323, dated 10th May 1884, I have the honor to forward copy of a letter, No. 894, dated 30th ultimo, just received from the Dewan of Cochin, to whom an urgent reminder was sent on receipt of your telegram of the 19th idem, stating that the settlement of the line to Kalianapandal by mutual consent has been already decided on in G.O., dated 18th June 1883, No. 751, and that he is ready to abide by the demarcation that has been made to this extent, but declines, for reasons stated in paragraphs 4 and 5 of his letter, to accept the line from Kalianapandal to the trijunction at Pannimedkuttai, respecting which it was agreed to adopt what has been described as "Major Freeth's compromise."

2. In paragraph 6 the Dewan suggests that a direct line drawn from Kalianapandal to Pannimedkuttai be accepted as the boundary, as this would be fair to all parties concerned, and avoid the difficulty caused by the absence of natural land-marks in determining a satisfactory frontier, and that this can be now more easily done as the position of Kalianapandal and Pannimedkuttai are ascertained and fixed.

3. As suggested in paragraph 2 of the Government order, the Cochin Government consents that all footpaths be neutralized and open to the use of the Kadars of Coimbatore as well as Cochin. The two sketches are herewith returned.

ENCLOSURE.

From M.R.Ry., T. GOVINDA MENON, Dewan of Cochin, to the Acting British Resident in Travancore and Cochin, dated Ernacollum, 30th June 1884, No. 894.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, No. 617, giving cover to copy of G.O., dated 10th May 1884, No. 323, Political department, and of your further communication of the 20th instant, No. 722, requesting the views of this Government regarding the demarcation of the Cochin-Coimbatore boundary.

2. The settlement of the line to Kalianapandal by mutual consent has been already decided in G.O., dated 18th June 1883, No. 751, and I am ready to abide by the demarcation that has been made to this extent.

3. The only point to be considered is the boundary from Kalianapandal to the trijunction at Pannimedkuttai, in respect to which it was agreed to adopt what has been described as "Major Freeth's compromise."

4. In his letter to the Superintendent of Madras Survey, dated 30th August 1880, No. 4198 (recorded in G.O., of the 29th November 1881, No. 1831), Major Freeth suggests, as a fair compromise, "a direct line from Kalianapandal to Pannimedkuttai along the ridge as per map No. II enclosed." His plan presupposes evidently the existence of a ridge running between the two places, but the late survey party was unable to discover any well-marked or recognized ridge or other natural boundary that could be followed.

5. Moreover, the demarcation appears to have been conducted under such disadvantages and difficulties as seriously to detract from its value as an equitable permanent boundary. The position of Pannimedkuttai on the sketch-map used was clearly found to be incorrect, and in fact the sketch-map proved hopeless as a guide. Mr. Peet himself expresses his surprise that the features of the country could be interpreted at all without any fixed points as guides.

6. I beg, therefore, to suggest that a direct line drawn from Kalianapandal to Pannimedkuttai be accepted on both sides as the boundary, as it would be fair to all parties concerned, and avoid the difficulty caused by the absence of natural land-marks in determining a satisfactory frontier. This can now be more easily done as the position of Kalianapandal and Pannimedkuttai are ascertained and fixed.

7. His Highness' Government consents that all footpaths be neutralized and opened to the use of the Kadars of Coimbatore as well as Cochin, as suggested in paragraph 2 of the Government Order under acknowledgment.

8. The two sketches received with your letter, No. 699, dated 16th instant, are herewith returned.

No. 1546.

Transferred to the Revenue department for disposal.

OOTACAMUND,
14th July 1884.

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

Order—dated 12th August 1884, No. 936, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

The Government are of opinion that, in view to avoid further trouble and loss of time, the Sarkár should be asked to reconsider their objections to the line as demarcated by Mr. Peet between Kalianapandal and Pannimedkuttai. The maintenance of these objections will involve a fresh expedition of officers from both sides, and further delay in the settlement; while the extent of land and interests affected are trifling. The completion of the survey maps, which are urgently wanted for forest purposes, is delayed, pending the settlement of this portion of the boundary, and the difficulty (approaching impossibility) of laying down a direct line between the two points, owing to the absence of any well-marked ridge or other natural boundary, is obvious.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To the Political department, with two sketches.
,, Board of Revenue.

ORDER—dated 26th August 1884, No. 569, Political.

Communicated to the Resident.

2. The Government are confident that the Cochin Sarkár will not press their objections, in view of the very serious inconveniences which will result.

(True Extract.)

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

To the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.
,, Revenue department.

Govt. of {1884} Madras.

POLITICAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 26th August 1884, No. 569.

AUGUST.

Cochin-Coimbatore Boundary.

Communicating to the Resident, Travancore and Cochin, Proceedings of the Revenue department considering that, in view to avoid further trouble and loss of time, the Cochin Sarkár should be asked to reconsider their objections to the line as demarcated by Mr. Peet.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

From Lieutenant-Colonel W. RIDGEWAY, Acting Under Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign department (Political), to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Simla, 8th August 1884, No. 3024-I.

I am directed to forward a memorial from Sundara Bai Sahiba, widow of the late Raja of Sandúr, praying for a reconsideration of the orders contained in this office letter, No. 2169-I., dated the 12th of June 1884, regarding the succession to the State.

2. I am to request that, with the permission of the Governor in Council of Madras, the lady may be informed that the Governor-General in Council declines to entertain the memorial ; and that, as already stated, the decision in question is final.

Order—dated 26th August 1884, No. 570, Political.

Communicated to the memorialist.

(True Extract.)

H. TREMENHEERE,
Ag. Asst. Secy. to Govt.

To the memorialist.

Govt. of {1884} Madras.

POLITICAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 26th August 1884, No. 570.

AUGUST.

Sandur.

Communicating to Sundara Bai Sahiba, widow of the late Raja of —, letter from the Government of India declining to entertain her memorial praying for a reconsideration of the orders of that Government regarding the succession to the — State.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

From H. F. CLOGSTOUN, Esq., Accountant-General, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort St. George, 12th August 1884, No. J.A.D.-286.

Pension department.

In forwarding herewith letter from the Collector of Madura, No. 53, of the 26th July 1884, recommending that Her Highness Kumaramma Devi, the second widow of His Highness Kumaraswami Raja, should be exempted from holding a permanent payable order, I have the honor to state that it is for Government to decide whether the recommendation should be wholly or partially accepted with reference to the views expressed by them in their order, No. 1574, dated 15th July 1884, Financial.

2. I would beg to add that in the case of the ladies of the family of the late Nawab of Kurnool, Government were pleased to dispense with information regarding the height and personal marks of identification of the pensioners (*vide* G.O., No. 1717, dated 28th July 1884, Financial), and if this descriptive portion of the permanent payable order is omitted, the permanent payable order ceases to be anything but a title-deed to pension in the hands of a pensioner.

Enclosure.

From C. S. CROLE, Esq., Collector of Madura, to the Chief Secretary to Government (through the Accountant-General, Madras), dated Ammayanáyakanúr, 26th July 1884, No. 53.

Referring to G.O., Mis. No. 166, dated 11th March 1884, Political department, sanctioning the payment of a pension of Rs. 15 per mensem to Her Highness Kumaramma Devi, the second widow of His Highness Kumaraswami Raja, I have the honor to inform you that she has put in a petition praying for her being exempted from holding a permanent payable order, usually given to pensioners to enable them to draw their pension from the treasury, as in the case of His Highness Muthuswami Raja, who has been exempted from holding it under G.O., Mis. No. 662, dated the 17th September 1883, Political. I recommend that her request may be complied with, as she is the second widow of the late Kumaraswami Raja, the father of the above Muthuswami Raja, and is thus related to the late ex-Maharaja of Kandi.

Order—dated 26th August 1884, No. 577, Political.

The Government resolve to give to the lady in question the benefit of G.O., 15th July 1884, No. 1574, Financial, exempting her from the necessity of giving information as to height and personal marks of identification.

(True Extract.)

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

To the Collector of Madura.
" Accountant-General.

Govt. of {1884} Madras.

POLITICAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 26th August 1884, No. 577.

AUGUST.

Kandyan Pensioners.

Extending the benefit of G.O., No. 1574, of 1884, Financial, to Her Highness Kumaramma Devi by which she would be exempted from the necessity of giving information as to her height, &c., with reference to her pension descriptive roll.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

From W. H. GLENNY, Esq., Collector and Political Agent of Kurnool, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 14th July 1884, No. 298.

I have the honor to submit the following report on the administration of Banganapalle State for the year 1883-84.

2. *Courts.*—The Nawab maintains the following judicial and revenue courts :—

(1) Sadr or highest Appellate court exercising both judicial and revenue functions, presided over by the Nawab in person.
(2) Adalat or Munsif's court with jurisdiction in cases valued up to Rs. 3,000, and presided over by a munsif on Rs. 50 per month.
(3) Magistrate's court, with power to award imprisonment extending to one year and fine up to Rs. 500, presided over by a magistrate on Rs. 45 per mensem.
(4) Mulki Kucherry. This court, which had been hitherto under a tahsildar on Rs. 20, was abolished in the year under report, after the death of the last holder, five months before the close of the year, and was amalgamated with the Sadr court.

3. *Civil Justice.*—The number of civil suits (90) filed and the number (91) disposed of was in each case 25 less than in 1882-83. No explanation is offered by the Nawab. Doubtless the fact is that in his territory, as in ours in this district, litigation is in inverse ratio to prosperity. One suit was dismissed for default and the rest were decided on the merits. The average period of pendency in the Adalat Court was 78 and in the Sadr court 34 days. The value of property sued for in the Adalat court was Rs. 5,295 and in the Sadr court Rs. 4,690. The following table shows the work done both in the Adalat court and on the civil side of the Sadr court :—

Courts.	Number of Suits pending at the beginning of the year.	Filed during the year.	Total	Disposed of during the year.	Balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sadr court	..	9	9	6	3
Adalat court	12	81	93	85	8
Total ..	12	90	102	91	11

The period of pendency of the cases remaining at the close of the year in no case reached a year.

4. *Criminal Justice.*—The working of the Criminal courts (Magisterial court and criminal side of the Sadr court) shows a slight decrease in crime as compared with the previous year. The subjoined statement exhibits the work done in both the courts during the year under report. The average number of days for which each case disposed of was pending was 7 days in the Magistrate's court and 34 days in Sadr court:—

Courts.	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Received during the year.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of during the Year.					Pending at the end of the year.
				Convicted.	Dismissed.	Compromised.	Committed to the Sadr court.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sadr court (criminal side)	..	10	10	6	2	..	..	8	2
Magistrate's court	5	137	142	117	8	14	1	140	2
Total ..	5	147	152	123	10	14	1	148	4

5. The following is an analysis of the offences referred to in columns 9 and 10 of the above statement:—

	Sadr Court.		Magistrate's Court.	
	Disposed of.	Pending.	Disposed of.	Pending.
I.—Offences against persons—				
Assaults	2	1	45	..
Hurt	..	..	..	..
Grievous hurt	2	..	1	..
Murder	..	1	1	..
Abortion	..	..	5	..
Rape	..	..	2	1
Suicide	..	..	4	..
Breach of peace	..	..	1	..
Wrongful restraint	..	..	5	..
II.—Offences against property—				
Mischief	..	..	..	..
Cheating	3	..	20	..
Theft	..	..	16	..
Dacoity	..	..	3	..
House-breaking	..	..	..	1
Criminal trespass	..	..	21	..
Breach of trust	1	..	1	..
Gambling	..	..	1	..
III.—Forgery—				
IV.—Defamation	..	..	3	..
V.—Breach of contract	..	..	..	..
VI.—Offences relating to rights of way and use of water, &c.	..	..	11	..
Total ..	8	2	140	2

6. The administration of justice, both in the Criminal and Civil courts of the Nawab in the year under report, seems to have been on the whole satisfactory.

7. *Police.*—There was no change in the strength or organisation of the Police force.

8. *Jails.*—There is one jail in the Banganapalle State. It is under the charge of the magistrate. It consists of three wards—one for male convicts, one for female

convicts, and the third for under-trial prisoners. Each adult in health receives daily one seer of cholum and three pies in cash, and each prisoner certified to be ill by the Hakim attached to the jail gets one seer of rice and from 6 pies to 2 annas batta. The following table gives particulars of admissions and releases during the year 1883-84 :—

1. Number in the jail in the beginning of the year	.. .. ..	6
2. Admitted during the year under report	.. ..	32
3.	Total ..	38
4. Released during the year	.. ..	27
5. Escaped	.. ..	2
6. Died	.. ..	..
7. Total of items 4 and 5	.. ..	29
Remainder. 8. British subjects	.. ..	8
Remainder. 9. Nawab's do.	.. ..	1
10.	Total ..	9

Of the number shown in item 10, eight were under sentence of imprisonment fo eight months and under for grievous hurt and one for 1½ months for assault.

9. *Registration of Assurances.*—Forty-two instruments involving property valued at Rs. 4,032 were registered during the year under review against 75 documents valued at Rs. 9,217 in the previous year. The following statement furnishes details :—

Nature of instrument registered.	1882-83. No.	1882-83. Value.	1883-84. No.	1883-84. Value.
		RS.		RS.
Leases of land for premium paid	20	3,405	5	614
Mortgage deeds and bonds	28	3,590	22	2,240
Sale deeds	20	1,443	14	1,077
Agreements	2	390	..	..
Deeds of gifts	2	200	1	100
Permanent puttas	2	6	..	..
Conveyances	1	183	..	..
Total ..	75	9,217	42	4,032

10. The season was on the whole favorable. The crops, both dry and wet, yielded fairly.

11. *Occupied and cultivated areas.*—The total extent of the land in the State is reported to be 2,655 putties or 106,200 acres, whereof 1,845 putties or 73,800 acres are arable. The area under occupation during the year under report was 1,740 putties or 69,600 acres against 1,732 putties or 69,280 acres in the previous year as detailed below; the increase being due to the favorable character of the season :—

—	Government Land.				Inam Land.				Total.			
	Putties.		Acres.		Putties.		Acres.		Putties.		Acres.	
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1883-84.
Dry	948	958	37,920	38,320	736	736	29,440	29,440	1,684	1,694	67,360	67,760
Wet	6	6	240	240	14	14	560	560	20	20	800	800
Garden	14	12	560	480	14	14	560	560	28	26	1,120	1,040
Total ..	968	976	38,720	39,040	764	764	30,560	30,560	1,732	1,740	69,280	69,600

Out of the occupied extent of Amani land (*i.e.*, land the property of the State as opposed to land held by Sub-Jagirdars), viz., 976 putties, 23 putties or 2 per cent. were left waste owing to ryots' inability to carry on cultivation.

12. *Land Revenue.*—Including arrears, the land revenue demand on both Aman and Sub-Jagir land for 1883-84 was Rs. 1,71,099 against Rs. 1,66,019 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 5,080 under all heads as shown below :—

Items.	1882-83.	1883-84.	Increase or decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ryotwar	1,52,790	1,55,466	+ 2,675
Inam Jodi	10,033	11,328	+ 1,296
Miscellaneous	3,196	4,305	+ 1,109
Total ..	1,66,019	1,71,099	+ 5,080

The increase in the demand was due chiefly to increase in cultivation as explained in the foregoing paragraph and partly to the introduction of Inam settlement into some of the villages, and the charging of quit-rent in consequence.

13. The following comparative table exhibits the demand under other heads :—

Items.	1882-83.	1883-84.	Increase or decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Abkári	6,893	8,937	+ 2,044
Muturpha	2,975	2,913	— 62
Salt	3,000	3,000	..
Stamps	1,655	1,343	— 312
Tolls	2,104	1,670	— 434
Registration fees	80	36	— 44
Process fees in Civil courts	146	141	— 5
Road-cess	9,138	9,375	+ 238
School fund	395	407	+ 12
Nazars (presents)	367	371	+ 4
Revenue fines	33	50	+ 17
Magistrate's cattle trespass fines, escheats, &c. ..	943	1,005	+ 162
Sale-proceeds of the monopoly of the vend of opium	837	1,217	+ 380
Total ..	28,566	30,465	— 857

14. *Abkári.*—The revenue under this head amounted to Rs. 8,937 against Rs. 6,893 in the preceding year, the increase being attributable to a rise in the bids from the knowledge of the profits derived in the previous year.

There were five central distilleries established by the Nawab for the manufacture of arrack. From them liquor was issued to licensed vendors for sale at shops, of which the total number amounted to 75. The price of arrack ranged from annas 4 to annas 10 per bottle, or from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 3-12-0 per gallon. The toddy farms were, as in the previous years, rented out by Sub-Jagirdars in their villages for their own benefit.

15. *Muturpha.*—There was a decrease of Rs. 62 under this head. It was the consequence of a falling off in trade in the case of some of the merchants who had been taxed in the previous year.

16. *Salt.*—The revenue under this head represents the amount of annual compensation (Rs. 3,000) paid to the Nawab by the British Government in consideration of the loss sustained by him by the abolition of the manufacture of earth-salt (*vide* G.O., No. 3040, dated 31st October 1881, Political department).

17. *Stamps.*—The decrease of Rs. 312 under stamps was due to diminished litigation.

18. *Tolls.*—The right of collecting tolls was given on contract for the first time in the year under report. It had been hitherto under Amani, *i.e.*, management by the Nawab's servants. The new contract ran only for 11 months, and the revenue derived

therefrom fell short of the previous year's demand by Rs. 434. The scale of rates remained the same as in previous years, viz., 3 annas for every cart (laden); 9 pies for every horse, pony or bullock; 6 pies for every ass; and one anna and six pies for every empty cart.

19. *Opium.*—Details regarding the imports and exports of opium and the cause of increase in the revenue under this head, have been called for from the Nawab and will be submitted in a separate report soon after receipt of the information.

20. The increase under road-cess was the result of increase in cultivation owing to the favorable character of the season.

21. *Other Items.*—The figures relating to the Inam jodi and Quit-rent and Land Revenue, Miscellaneous, had been hitherto shown under the head of "Other items." This year they were properly included in land revenue. This change in classification accounts for the apparently large decrease under "Other items."

22. The following statement gives particulars of the demand, collection and balance under all sources of revenue:—

Items.	Demand. RS.	Collection. RS.	Balance. RS.
Land revenue	1,71,099	1,54,548	16,551
Abkári	8,937	8,920	17
Muturpha	2,913	2,482	431
Salt	3,000	3,000	..
Stamps	1,343	1,343	..
Tolls	1,670	1,670	..
Registration fees	36	36	..
Road-cess	9,375	7,864	1,511
School fund	407	372	35
Revenue ferries	50	50	..
Opium revenue	1,217	1,217	..
Nazars	371	359	12
Other items	1,146	1,146	..
Total ..	2,01,564	1,83,307	18,557

23. *Charges.*—The total charges amounted to Rs. 23,816 against Rs. 20,234 in the preceding year, the increase being mainly due to the comparatively large outlay on public works. As directed in paragraph 7 of G.O., No. 582, Political, dated 10th August 1883, particulars of charges are given below under separate heads:—

Designation.	RS.	Amount per year. RS.
I—Cost of establishment maintained by the Nawab	..	10,707
1. Sadr court	3,054	
2. Munsif's court	1,546	
3. Revenue court	1,532	
4. Magistrate's court	1,154	
5. Police (including the special establishment maintained for guarding high roads and hill passes)	2,471	
6. Postal	396	
7. Educational	204	
8. Medical including cost of medicines	350	
II—Public works	..	5,028
1. Repairs of irrigation works	1,200	
2. Construction and repairs of roads	3,828	
III—Cost borne by Sub-Jagirdars	..	8,081
1. Administrative establishment	4,010	
2. Contribution towards State expenditure	2,704	
3. Medical	1,367	
Grand Total ..		23,816

24. *Public Works.*—It will be seen from the foregoing statement that a sum of Rs. 5,028 was spent on public works against Rs. 224 in the previous year, the increase

being evidently the result of the remarks made by Government in paragraph 7 of their Order, dated 10th August 1883, No. 582, Political. I trust the Government will be pleased to regard this as a good beginning. The outlay still fell far short of the demand made by the Nawab on the cultivators under "Road-cess." His attention has again been drawn to the advisability of expending the whole of the collections under this head regularly and systematically. The amount was expended in effecting improvements to the irrigation channels leading from the Kukalagandi tank to Yagantipalli and other villages; and in the construction and repair of a road between Bhanamukkala and Owkmetta (place where a special taliary is stationed to guard the road), a distance of about 5 miles.

25. A suitable budget of expenditure has been provided for the current year as directed in the final sentence of paragraph 7 of G.O., of 10th August, above quoted.

26. I venture to suggest that we might with advantage discontinue the practice of showing in these annual reports the results of the yearly census.

Counting of the Population.—This enumeration is made in accordance with certain customary modes which give entirely fallacious results. The regular census of 1881 gave figures that bear scrutiny. In contrast to these I proceed to state the result of the Nawab's census of the year under report.

The population of the State according to the census taken before the close of the year was 28,033 against 27,921 in 1882-83. Of the former, 14,284 were males and 13,749 females—23,076 Hindus and 4,957 Mussalmans. This makes it appear that there was among Mussalmans a decrease of one, and among Hindus an increase of about a hundred. The obvious incorrectness of last year's figures was noted by Government, and the only explanation offered was that the figures of the year before last were wrong.

27. *Vital Statistics.*—The number of births registered during the year was 483, and that of deaths 371 against 616 births and 298 deaths. Public health seems to have been rather better than in the previous year. But the vital statistical figures given in this report cannot be entirely relied upon.

The contemplated establishment of a hospital has not yet become an accomplished fact. The Nawab attributes the delay to the difficulty experienced by him in getting a diplomaed hospital assistant, and states that applicants have been invited by advertisement in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, and that he hopes to secure a competent person ere long.

28. *Education.*—The Nawab maintains two elementary schools in the town of Banganapalle—one for teaching Telugu and the other for Hindustani—with a total strength of 77 pupils. There are two teachers on Rs. 8 each per mensem, and they are allowed 1 rupee a month for contingent charges. There seems to have been among the pial schools a falling off in both the number of schools and the number of pupils, viz., 5 and 94 against 10 and 160. These pial schools are certainly not encouraged. The Nawab does not contribute anything to their maintenance, and he levies an educational cess that in the year under report brought him in Rs. 395 against Rs. 345 in 1882-83. Much in this way must not be expected from a Native Ruler whose means are straitened; but I think small grants-in-aid might be allowed by the Nawab to these pial schools.

29. *Post Office.*—No changes were introduced in the postal arrangements during the year. Four thousand seven hundred and sixty-two letters, &c., and 75 money orders were posted in the Nawab's letter box at Banganapalle for transmission to the Koilkuntla Post office as shown below:—

Bearing letters	2,168
Registered	243
Paid	2,208
Bhangies	12
Packets	20
Money orders (for Rs. 4,829)	75

The postage collected in the year amounted to Rs. 124.

30. *General Remarks.*—Imdad Husaini Begum, widow of the late Jagirdar Ghulam Ali Khan Bahadur, made over her estate, viz., two jagir villages and a garden,

under a will, to the Nawab (*vide* G.O., dated 31st January 1884, Mis. No. 59). The revenue of this estate amounts to Rs. 10,000 per year.

Karim Oomsa Begum, the nikahi widow of the same jagirdar, having died during the year under report, her three jagir villages, yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 9,000, were resumed by the Nawab.

The seventh annual instalment of the debt owed by the Nawab to Government was paid on the 7th April 1884.

31. With reference to paragraph 5 of G.O., No. 151, Political, of 4th March 1884, I have the honor to make two remarks, first that the Nawab has already taken a fairly satisfactory first step in the direction of equalizing his expenditure on roads and his receipts under the head of road-cess; secondly that decision upon the alignment of a main railway-feeder cannot be made without some deliberation. In view of these circumstances, I have deferred advising the Nawab to set about the construction of any new road. The railway feeder will no doubt consist of two portions, viz., (1) a portion of the Rampur pass road hitherto maintained by us which we shall hand over to the Nawab, and (2) a diversion either from Tangatur, east of Banganapalle, or from Pasupula, on the west of that town. I shall lose no time in consulting the Nawab on this question. With the whole of the eastern route I am personally acquainted, but not with the portion of the western alignment north of Pasupula.

Enclosure B.

Political Relations.

I.—Native State.

Name of State.	In subsidiary alliance or feudatory.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of production including manufacture and mine.
				RS.			
Banganapalle State.	In subsidiary alliance.	None ..	30,754	2,01,564	None ..	None ..	Jonna (Holcus Sorghum). Sajja (Holcus Spicatus). Korra (Panicum Italicum). Arika (Paspalum frumentaceum). Indigo, cotton, mangoes, oranges, country cloth, lacquered ware and small diamond mine.

B.

II.—Native Chiefs and Principal Members of their Families.

Name of individual and State and family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family fallen primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.
Saiyid Fath Ali Khan Bahadur, C.S.I., Nawab of Banganapalle State, nephew and son-in-law of the late Nawab Saiyid Ghulam Ali Khan Bahadur.	Nawab of Banganapalle.	Mussalman of Shia sect and Saiyid.	35	By private tutor.	In administering his State.	Has. Male issue nearest relative is taken for the State.	Yes.	Has 2 sons by name Ghulam Ali Khan Bahadur and Asad Ali Khan Bahadur.
Saiyid Muruza Ali Khan Bahadur, younger brother of the present Nawab.	Under the control of the Nawab.	Do. ..	31	Do. ..	Reading ..	Do. ..	Do.	None.
Saiyid Ghulam Ali Khan Bahadur, son of the present Nawab.	Do. ..	Do. ..	10	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
Saiyid Asad Ali Khan Bahadur, son of the present Nawab.	Do. ..	Do. ..	4	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.

Order—dated 28th August 1884, No. 585, Political.

The Collector and Political Agent, Kurnool, submits his annual administration report of Banganapalle State for the year 1882-83. The only administrative change in the twelvemonth was the abolition of the Mulki cutcherry as a separate court, and its amalgamation with the Sadr or chief Court of Appeal.

The season was favorable, as evidenced by the increase (three hundred and twenty acres) of land under cultivation, and the larger demand under land revenue and road cess.

1. *Civil Justice.*—The year began with a balance of twelve suits pending in the Munsif's Court, to which number there was an addition of ninety during the twelvemonth. The Court of Appeal decided six, and the Munsif's Court eighty-five, leaving eleven suits for disposal in the following year. The number of suits filed, and the number decided, were in each case twenty-five fewer than in 1882-83. The value of the property at issue in the two courts is stated to have been Rs. 9,985. No suit occupied a year in disposal.

2. *Criminal Justice.*—To the five cases pending when the year began, one hundred and forty-seven were added during its course, making one hundred and fifty-two in all. Of these, one hundred and forty-eight are shown as decided, and four pending when the year ended, the Sadr Court having disposed of eight out of ten, and the Magistrate's Court of one hundred and forty out of one hundred and forty-two. Among the cases, however, in the Magistrate's Court was one shown as "committed to the Sadr Court." Judging from the analysis in paragraph 5 of the Political Agent's report, this was not one of the ten cases tried or left pending by the Sadr Court, but if it was not decided by the latter court within the year, it must be regarded as a pending case, and an addition to the numbers set down in tenth column of the statement in paragraph 4. The Political Agent will report in regard to this. Probably such committals from the Magistrate's to the Sadr Court would be best shown as cases under trial by the latter. Offences against the person and against property were more numerous than in the previous year (138 against 133). On the other hand there were no cases of forgery or breach of contract. Among the offences against the person, there was one case of murder. On the whole, the administration of justice may be considered satisfactory.

3. *Police.*—The Political Agent has contented himself with remarking that there was no change in the strength or organisation of the force. The Government desire that the next annual report shall contain the fullest information procurable in regard to the working of the body of men who are charged with police duties. From the fifth paragraph of the Agent's report, recorded with G.O., No. 468, of the 22nd September 1879, it is gathered that the Magistrate is at once a judge and a detective officer, and in the latter capacity has under him three kotwáls or head town constables, one dafádár, and thirty-six peons. Besides these, there are seventy-five unsalaried village taláris or watchmen, who hold service inams. The Government would like to know how this system, suitable enough, very probably, to the needs of a State like Banganapalle, appears to work; whether, in the opinion of the Agent, the amount of undetected crime, and crime not brought before the courts is large; whether extortion is rife; and what is the percentage of convictions as compared with the charges.

4. *Jails.*—Thirty-eight prisoners were in the gaol during the year, of whom all but nine short-sentence convicts were released before its close.

5. *Registration of Assurances.*—The figures under this head contrast strongly with those in 1882-83, there being a decrease in the year under report of thirty-three in the number of documents registered, and of Rs. 5,185 in the value of the same. The receipts from this source were one-half as little as those realized in any of the eight years (save 1880-81), of which statistics are before Government.

6. *Cultivation.*—As before observed, there was an increase of 320 acres in the land under occupation; this advance was wholly under Government *dry* and *garden* land. In all 69,600 acres out of 73,800 acres reported to be arable were occupied.

7. *Land Revenue.*—The demands were greater by Rs. 6,979 than in the previous year; this being due mainly to extension of cultivation, and also to the charge of quit-rent following on the introduction of inam settlement into some of the villages. The collections were likewise larger (Rs. 1,83,307 against Rs. 1,82,750). The receipts from *stamps* on the other hand showed a decrease of Rs. 312, to be accounted for by the falling off in the amount of litigation.

8. *Abkári.*—The revenue from this head showed an advance of nearly one-fourth on the total receipts, Rs. 8,937 having been realised in comparison with Rs. 6,893 the year before.

9. *Salt.*—The revenue from salt is derived from the fixed annual compensation of Rs. 3,000 paid by the English Government.

10. *Opium* shows an increase of Rs. 380.

The receipts under all heads of revenue amounted to Rs. 1,83,307.

11. *Charges.*—The expenditure on the other hand was under a quarter of a lakh (Rs. 23,816), and nearly one-half of this was spent by the State on establishments, roughly in the following proportions:—

Judicial	68	per cent.
Police	23	"
Postal	4	"
Educational	2	"
Medical	3	"

The outlay on public works reached the sum of Rs. 5,028, about one-third of which was spent on repairs to irrigation works. Compared with the average expenditure (Rs. 1,638) on public works for the four years preceding, these figures are less open to adverse comment, but the Government regard them as being still far from satisfactory. The actual collections of road-cess (which fell short of the demand by some fifteen hundred rupees) stood at Rs. 7,864 for the year under review, and the aggregate receipts from this source since 1879 have amounted to not less than Rs. 37,893. In comparison with this single item of revenue, which should be regarded as hypothecated for the purpose of improving the communications of the State, the amount spent on public works is very inadequate when the liability of Banganapalle to famine is borne in mind. This point requires the careful attention of the Political Agent, who will lose no opportunity of impressing on the Nawáb the importance which is attached to it by the Government. Mr. Glenny will at the same time make it understood that the largely increased outlay in 1883-84 has been noticed with much satisfaction. In connection with this, the Government observe that the construction of a main railway feeder is contemplated, and that the Agent intends to take the first opportunity of consulting the Nawáb in regard to its alignment. They trust that this matter may receive the attention which its importance deserves.

12. Turning to the twenty-sixth paragraph of the report, the Government agree in considering that nothing is gained by showing the results of the annual census in these reviews. The practice of commenting on the figures may be discontinued.

13. The public health during the year was fairly good. No hospital has been established as yet, owing, it is stated, to some difficulty in obtaining a qualified hospital assistant. The Government hope that before another year this difficulty will have been surmounted by the Nawáb.

14. The educational statistics are not encouraging: the number of children under instruction in the pial schools have fallen below one hundred; on the other hand there were seventy-seven pupils in the Nawáb's Hindustani and Telugu schools against sixty-three in the previous year. It is observed that the amount levied as "school-fund" was nearly double that expended on education.

15. In future the Agent's report should be accompanied by the budget of expenditure.

(True Extract.)

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

To the Political Agent, Banganapalle.
" Revenue department.

Endorsement—dated 28th August 1884, No. 585-A, Political.

Copy to the Government of India, Foreign department.

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

Govt. of {1884} Madras.

POLITICAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., &c., 28th August 1884, Nos. 585, 585-A.

AUGUST.

Administration Reports.

Reviewing the report on the administration of Banganapalle State for the year 1883-84.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From J. B. PENNINGTON, Esq., Acting Government Agent, Tanjore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Tanjore, 16th July 1884, No. 134.

ABSTRACT.—Forwarding a memorial from Her Highness the Princess of Tanjore to the Secretary of State for India praying for an increase to her present pension of Rs. 3,000.

ENCLOSURE.

To

THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

The memorial of Her Highness VIJAYA MOHANA MUKTAMBA BYE AMMANI RAJI SAHEBA, Princess of Tanjore, C.C.I.

MY LORD,—Having failed to obtain hearing of the Madras Government and the Supreme Government of India, Her Highness, the memorialist, represents to your Lordship in Council, her grievances, fully hoping they will be redressed.

2. The grounds on which Her Highness bases her claims for redress are not futile; they are, for the sake of justice alone, worthy of grave consideration of your Lordship in Council; and it is therefore necessary for me to review concisely, as far as possible, the history of the acquisition of the Tanjore Principality by the British Government.

3. By a treaty in 1799, Maharaja Surfoji of Tanjore ceded to the East India Company all his territory, except the Fort of Tanjore and few villages, in consideration of one lakh star pagodas (Rs. 3,50,000) and one-fifth of the remainder of net revenue, amounting in all to nearly Rs. 10,00,000 a year. This treaty was in full force until Maharaja Sivaji, the father of the memorialist, died in 1855 without a male issue.

4. The mania of the East India Company for annexation was then at its height, and they lost no time in seizing the private and public estate of the Raja, [declaring the raj to be extinct, as in their opinion "under no law or usage had the daughter of a Hindu Raja any right of succession to the raj."

5. This is the history of the annexation of Tanjore, and it is best related by Mr. H. Forbes in his despatch to the Government of Fort St. George, dated 6th November 1855, recommending the claims of your memorialist to the Tanjore throne, in which the Resident says: "In considering the claims of this daughter, the Government will not lose sight of the manner in which we became possessed of Tanjore; it is not a conquered country; its acquisition never caused the British Government the life of a single soldier, nor the value of a single rupee; the cry of the orphans was never heard, nor was the tear of a widow ever shed, when the rule of the country passed from the Raja to our Government. In the fifty years during which we have held possession we have in round numbers drawn from it a total revenue of no less than twenty crores or as many millions sterling."

6. Mr. Forbes' appeal to justice was of no avail as shown in paragraph 4 in the exact terms of the decision come to by the Board of Directors. The theme of the seizure of the public and private property of the deceased Raja was the subject of extravagant litigation, the result of which was that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council decided on the 27th July 1859 that the property had been seized by the East India Company acting as a sovereign power, and the act so done was an act of State, for which Municipal Court of justice could afford no remedy.

7. The Lords of the Privy Council, however, said "it is extremely difficult to discover any legal right on the part of the East India Company, or of the Crown of Great Britain, to the possession of this raj, or any part of the property of the Raja on his death, and, indeed, the seizure was denounced by the Attorney-General as a most violent and unjustifiable measure. The Raja was an independent sovereign of territories undoubtedly minute, and bound by treaties to a powerful neighbour, which left him practically little power of free action; but he did not hold his territory, such as it was, as a fief of the British Crown, or of the East India Company, nor does there appear to have been any pretence for claiming it on the death of the Raja without a son by any legal title as an *escheat* or *bona vacantic*."

8. After lengthened negotiation portion of the private property was returned to Her Highness Kamakshi Bye, the senior widow and step-mother of your memorialist. On account of mismanagement and waste by her in an action against her by a co-widow, the property was placed in the hands of a Receiver. (3 Mad. H. C. Rept., p. 424.)

9. All these events took place when your memorialist was an infant of tender years; she had no consenting mind to anything that was being done to her and for her. The Government took her as its ward, maintained her, educated her, and even married her (at the age of 14 to her late sister's husband), whether she consented or not. She had not the least opportunity of knowing what her future was to be, nor what her present was, nor did she know what the Government was spending for her. When Her Highness came of age and was out of the absolute guardianship of the Government, she found that to keep up her establishment as a Royal Princess, to perform those religious and charitable acts which a Hindu lady must perform, and to defray all her public and private expenses, she was only allowed the pittance of Rs. 3,000 a-month.

10. Finding that the stipend was inadequate to her wants to the extreme, your memorialist brought the subject to the notice of the local Government and to the Government of India twice and was honored with the following reply on 29th July 1875 :—"The subject of increase to your stipend touches a question which has been fully considered by Government, and upon which the Secretary of State's decision was conveyed in his despatch, No. 12, dated 28th January 1875, forwarded with the endorsement of the Government of India, No. 816, of the 6th March, and therefore His Excellency in Council is unable to permit the subject to be re-opened."

11. From the wording of the above reply it does not at all appear that the stipend of your memorialist was fixed for ever, and that any final decision on the question of Her Highness' stipend was come to by the Secretary of State. The answer only suggests that Her Highness' application merely touches a question upon which the Secretary of State's decision has been given. The despatch above referred to is not in the possession of your memorialist, and hence she has no means of knowing its tenor and terms.

12. As far as your memorialist is personally concerned, no question has ever been *opened;* she is therefore at a loss to know what the Government means by *re-opening*. Having been a minor and entirely in the hands of the Government, your memorialist could not make herself heard, and consequently legally and morally could not be a party to any contract, and any decision which might have been arrived at could not possibly have affected her rights.

13. When the raj of Tanjore was declared extinct, the Madras Government, in their letter to the Board of Directors, recommended that the family of the Raja be treated with liberality and consideration; the Board of Directors highly approved of this recommendation. As to the principle upon which stipends were to be fixed, the Earl of Dalhousie observed, in his letter to the Government of Madras, dated 18th September 1856, "in dealing with the first of these classes (the members of the Raja's family), the Governor-General requests that the Government of Madras will provide that no person of the Raja's family shall be placed in a worse condition, so far as stipend can secure this, as heretofore."

14. The only construction that can be put on the tenor of the above letter is that the pecuniary position of the Raja's family should not be altered for the worse, and that every one should receive as much as he or she would have received had the Raja been living.

15. The late sister of your memorialist was allowed by the Raja Rs. 2,00,000 a year irrespective of domestic expenses, as will appear from records in the hands of the Receiver, and doubtless your memorialist would have had the same allowance when she grew up, and especially when her sister, who was an invalid, died. When your memorialist was an infant under the direct guardianship of the Government, her wants were but few, and she was not even aware of them. But when the time came for settling her for life, Her Highness did encourage the hope that she would not be worse off than she would have been had her father lived, though she was denied her unconquered ancestral throne where other females of her family had previously sat. The present allowance of Rs. 3,000 a-month made to your memorialist directly violates the principle laid down by Lord Dalhousie, and also of the terms of Her Gracious Majesty's proclamation, which profess the preservation and enlightenment of and liberality and consideration towards the Princes of India.

16. Your memorialist confidently thinks that it was the mania for annexation and the want of political morality pervading every action of the East India Company and their officials that deprived her of her father's throne and reduced her to a state much worse than many conquered Princes; and that the change of policy, the abandonment of the traditions of the Company, the sense of justice, the political morality of the Imperial Government, and the desire on their part of basing the Empire of India, not on physical force, but on the hearts and happiness of the conquered and unconquered people, will restore your memorialist the position of affluence which is hers by right.

17. Your memorialist did not draw her stipend till she was out of the guardianship of the Government. In fact, the stipend was not fixed, if it is fixed at all, till after India passed under the direct rule of the Crown, and hence after that noble proclamation of Her Majesty, which is as dear to the people of India as Magna Charta is to the people of England. It is therefore that your memorialist complains that her grievances arose, or rather increased, under the Imperial Government of India. True it is that your memorialist has continued to draw the miserable pittance of Rs. 3,000 a-month, as there is no alternative, but she has done so under protest. She has made attempts to raise her voice, but the Government of India have stifled by saying "they cannot re-open" a matter that, as far as she is concerned, was never opened. The fact of her drawing the allowance cannot operate as limitation to bar her claims for redress. There is no statute of limitation in questions of this kind, especially when the Government turn a deaf ear to her cries of their iniquity.

18. It is also true that your memorialist has a reversionary right to all the private property that is in the hands of the Receiver. This right is a delusion, for it is contingent on the cessation of lives very nearly as young and quite as insured as her own. It gives an appearance of justice to that in which there is no justice whatever. It makes an excuse for the continuance of Her Highness' very inadequate stipend on the untenable ground that some day her grievances will be removed.

19. Your memorialist has reason to believe that on the death of her father, when a special Commissioner was appointed, an arrangement was meditated, by which honors and dignity of the Tanjore raj were to be continued with a permanent allowance of Rs. 40,000 per month. The arrangement, however, seems to have fallen through because the widows of the Raja refused to assent to it unless the full allowance according to the treaty was made. Whatever the action of the widows was, and whatever its results, neither should be looked upon as binding on Her Highness. Justice demanded that the offer should have been made to your memorialist when she arrived at maturity.

20. The late Raja exercised legal authority over a territory two or three miles in extent, but he enjoyed, under the treaty of 1799, an income out of the revenues of Tanjore of about Rs. 10,00,000 a year. After his death the treaty allowance was commuted into pension aggregating about Rs. 5,00,000 per annum, at present reduced to about Rs. 3,00,000 per annum, while all territorial dignity was withdrawn. Your memorialist, as the daughter and heiress of the Raja, is in receipt of Rs. 3,000 a-month only. From 1799 till the death of the Raja the East India Company had drawn from Tanjore a total revenue of Rs. 20,00,00,000, and since then the Government of Madras have, besides the ceded revenue, drawn an extra amount on an average of six lakhs a year. Therefore, in the course of 28 years, *i.e.*, from 1855 to 1883, the Government of Madras have drawn from the treaty allowance an extra amount of Rs. 16,80,00,000. The interest at 4 per cent. of this amounts to Rs. 6,72,000 a year.

21. Is it too much for your memorialist to ask the sum of Rs. 6,72,000 or, say, Rs. 6,00,000 a year? The Government will not lose a farthing, nay, they will draw a larger amount than they have hitherto done, because the amount that your memorialist claims is naught but the interest on the extra sum drawn by the Government since her father's death; and deducting from the treaty amount (ten lakhs) pensions that they will have to pay to the widows alone, the Government will draw about eight lakhs a year against six lakhs which they have hitherto drawn.

22. This amount of Rs. 6,00,000 a year will be a just compensation for the throne, which, but for the mistaken notion of the East India Company of the principles of Hindu law, and their policy of annexation, your memorialist would have inherited. Precedents of female sovereigns on the Mahratta throne are not wanting, there being Tarabye of Kolapore and Sujanbye of Tanjore. The Imperial Government will lose nothing by restoring to your memorialist the unconquered territorial dignity of her lamented father; and your memorialist earnestly prays for it.

23. Under the benign and impartial rule of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress acts of restitution and reparation have been done in all parts of the world where injustice had, even inadvertently, been perpetrated. In your Lordship's tenure of the office of the Secretary of State for the Colonies that glorious act of restoration to Cetewayo of his kingdom, conquered by an unjust war, was made. The abandonment of Candahar, for whatever political motive it may be, is another act of justice and reparation. If ever there was an instance where reparation was most needed it is in the case of your memorialist. As a child of the Government Her Highness has imbibed

high philanthropic views and deep interest in the cause of education, specially female education in India. The examples of manifestation by your memorialist of such views and such interest are numerous; amongst them stand first, the Tanjore hospital and the Sanskrit college at Tanjore, founded and maintained by Her Highness with marvellous self-sacrifice out of this pittance of Rs. 3,000 a-month. Her Majesty, in recognition of the many acts of charity, has conferred upon your memorialist the order of the Imperial Crown of India; she is, moreover, honored by a salute of 13 guns at all military stations. This decoration and honor, however well deserved and well merited, without income cannot but, in reality, be a mockery. The public being unaware of the impecunious state of Her Highness, the claims for charity upon her are numerous. It is impracticable for a Princess, the direct lineal descendant of Sivaji, the founder of the great Mahratta Empire, a Princess whose father's throne was never conquered, but whose claim to that throne was frustrated merely by the hand of spoliation, it is impracticable for her to maintain her family traditions, her dignity and her honor with this miserable stipend of Rs. 3,000 a-month. The Government of India do not listen to her claims, and as her final court of appeal Her Highness approaches your Lordship with this memorial. Courts of law can afford her no remedy, however strongly may they denounce the injustice; an act of State that has brought her this misery can alone remedy it. Her cries are for justice and justice only, and she confidently hopes that your Lordship, by bestowing grave and kind consideration to her representation, will raise her to the dignity that her father held, and that is by right hers, and render her life less unhappy and more useful to the many millions of her countrymen.

Order—dated 29th August 1884, No. 587, Political.

Ordered that the memorial be forwarded to the Government of India in the Foreign department.

(True Extract.)

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

To the Government Agent, Tanjore.

Letter—to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Ootacamund, 29th August 1884, No. 588, Political.

I am directed to forward, for disposal, a memorial from Her Highness the Princess of Tanjore praying that the raj of Tanjore may be restored in her person, and that she may be granted the sum of Rs. 6,72,000 a year in lieu of her present stipend of Rs. 36,000 a year.

2. Previous requests for an addition to Her Highness' allowance have been rejected, and the Government have no recommendation to make in favor of memorialist.

Vide Foreign department endorsement, No. 816-P., 5th March 1875.
Letter, No. 249-P., 7th February 1877, paragraph 3 (4).
Letter, No. 1303-G.P., 25th September 1879, paragraph 6.

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

Govt. of (1884) Madras.

POLITICAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., &c., 29th August 1884,
Nos. 587, 588.

AUGUST.

Princess of Tanjore.

Directing transmission to the Government of India of a memorial from Her Highness the — praying for an increase to her present pension of Rs. 3,000 a month.